

# Herald Tribune

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**DAILY WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
 Temp. 61-63 (16-18). Tomorrow: clear.  
 Temp. 60-63 (15-18). Tomorrow: cloudy.  
 Temp. 58-60 (14-16). Tomorrow: cloudy.  
 Temp. 58-60 (14-16). Tomorrow: cloudy.  
 Temp. 58-60 (14-16). Tomorrow: cloudy.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

## U.S. Jets in Raids in North Vietnam Second-Highest Total of Year

**SAIGON, Oct. 15 (AP).—**Nearly 100 American jets, flying virtually around the clock, hit North Vietnam yesterday with the second-highest number of strikes in the year.

The B-52s hit enemy positions 15 miles from Saigon as well as other areas of South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam.

Fighter-bombers of the Air Force, Navy and Marines hit with more than 350 strikes in a wide area of North Vietnam—ranging from the Demilitarized Zone to the border between Hanoi and Chinese border. F-111 fighters flew night raids from bases in Thailand.

The heaviest raids of the year in the North came on Aug. 15, when more than 500 strikes were made, the U.S. command said.

We are maintaining our high level of activity to destroy military targets supporting the aggression of North Vietnam," a command spokesman said.

Ordered in Washington, the information reported the intensification of the air war in North Vietnam because North Vietnamese units had shown no sign of pulling back from the border and "are still carrying out air activities."

The U.S. command refused to comment on reports that the latest raids were aimed at cutting Hanoi to agree to a cease-fire at a time when secret negotiations are said to be at a final stage.

But senior U.S. Air Force officers have maintained that the raids are to get a settlement and a release of Americans held prisoner was to put on air.

There were no major fights reported in South Vietnam, but many troops carried out heavy harassing attacks, most of them with rockets and mortars.

**Convoy Attacked**  
 The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese kept up hit-and-run attacks on major roadways in the Igo region, keeping them un-

The Saigon command claimed vermin forces recaptured the hamlets around a cluster that with Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces seized last week 14 to 22 miles north of the city. Spokesmen said inhabitants have begun turning to the hamlets, some of which were leveled by South Vietnamese bombers.

**Air Force Ace**  
 The U.S. Air Force announced yesterday that F-4 Phantom and F-105 fighters had been shot down over the skies west of Hanoi in a swirling dogfight that ended the fifth American air ace of the Vietnam war.

Capt. Jeff Feinstein, 27, was shot down by his fifth MiG kill, one of four Communist planes shot down with an air-to-air missile. He is the third Air Force ace. The other three are Navy pilots. The other three MiGs were shot down.

The U.S. command disclosed in a report that an Air Force F-4 and a Marine A-1H Intruder were shot down on Tuesday and Thursday over North Vietnam. The crewmen were listed as missing.

The latest losses raised to 111 the number of U.S. planes reported lost over North Vietnam since the resumption of full-scale bombing last April. During the period, 120 American airmen were killed or captured, according to command records.

## A's Beat Reds, Lead Series, 2-0

The Oakland A's beat the Cincinnati Reds, 2-1, yesterday and took a 2-0 lead in the World Series. Joe Rudi's home run proved to be the winning run.

On Saturday, the A's won, 2-1, as catcher Gene Tenace hit home runs in his first two at-bats for all of Oakland's runs. Vida Blue stopped the Reds in late relief.

The third game will be played tomorrow night in Oakland.

Details on Page 12



President Nixon meeting at White House with group of Chinese doctors. Henry Kissinger is at far right.

By Stuart Auerbach

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—**A delegation of 10 Chinese doctors are a typical American lunch yesterday—a club sandwich washed down with coffee—and learned how that kind of food increases the risk of heart attacks.

Earlier, the doctors met with President Nixon at the White House to start the third day of their three-week America tour. They are the first doctors from mainland China to come here in more than 20 years and the second delegation to visit this country since the recent thaw in relations.

The President was jovial as he greeted the doctors in the Oval Room and noted that one of them, Dr. Wu Wei-jan, had

## Chinese Doctors Risk Perils Of an American Lunch

operated on New York Times columnist James B. Reston in Peking. "It was a very successful operation," the President said.

From the White House, the doctors traveled to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., for a seminar on heart disease—the chief killer of Americans—and an illness that the doctors said is increasing in China.

Dr. Donald S. Frederickson, an NIH scientist, explained that the American diet—heavy in

herbal medicine, using both one herb and combinations of herbs, and acupuncture often work where Western methods fail. For example, a needle inserted in a specific part of the forearm will relieve the pain of angina pectoris for a time, Dr. Li told the American specialists.

Angina pectoris, sharp pains in the chest, often precedes heart attacks. Along with the drug therapy, American surgeons use a new type of operation to get a better blood supply to the heart by bypassing blocked sections of the coronary artery. This operation was described to the Chinese doctors yesterday.

The Chinese delegation will spend today sightseeing in Washington before going to New York tomorrow.

## Including President's Appointments Secretary

## New Nixon Aides Cited in Sabotage

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—**President Nixon's appointments secretary and an ex-White House aide indicted in the Watergate burglary case both served as "contacts" in a spying and sabotage operation against the Democrats, The Washington Post has been told.

The appointments secretary, Dwight L. Chapin, 31, meets almost daily with the President. As the person in charge of Mr. Nixon's schedule and appointments, including overall coordination of trips, Mr. Chapin is one of a handful of White House staff members with easy access to the President.

In a sworn statement, Lawrence Young, 32, a California attorney, said he had been told by Donald H. Segretti that "Dwight Chapin was a person I reported to in Washington."

Mr. Segretti, 31, a lawyer himself and a close friend of Mr. Young, has been identified by federal investigators as one of more than 50 undercover operatives engaged since 1971 in an apparently unprecedented spying and sabotage effort staged by Nixon aides against Democratic presidential candidates.

**Probably Illegal**  
 Federal law enforcement officials have said that much of this spying and sabotage is probably illegal but that any unlawful activities connected to the undercover campaign would be difficult or impossible to prove in court. However, the same officials regularly used words like "despicable" and "vicious" when describing the activities.

In a statement issued through the White House press office Friday night, Mr. Chapin acknowledged knowing Mr. Segretti "since college days." While declining to discuss the allegation that he was one of Mr. Segretti's "contacts," Mr. Chapin said:

"As The Washington Post reporter has described it, the story is based entirely on hearsay and is fundamentally inaccurate. For example, I do not know, have never met, seen or talked to Edward Runk."

[Time magazine says in its current issue that Mr. Segretti was personally hired by Mr. Chapin and by Gordon Strachan, an assistant on the White House staff. Mr. Segretti subsequently received \$35,000 in payments from

Herbert Kabbach, personal attorney to President Nixon, the magazine said. It said the money came from the sale of Maurice Stans, Mr. Nixon's chief fundraiser, and included one payment of \$25,000 in cash.

[Time said that on one occasion, Mr. Segretti said, he went to California to harass candidates with telephone calls and feed them false tips. It also said Mr. Segretti arranged to have embarrassing questions put to the Democrats at their public appearances.]

In three separate interviews, Mr. Young, who attended the

University of Southern California with both Mr. Chapin and Mr. Segretti, said that Mr. Segretti told him, among other things, that:

● On Aug. 19, two days before the Republican National Convention, Mr. Segretti went to Miami Beach where Presidential aides showed him copies of two interviews Mr. Segretti had had with the FBI, including one that was not yet 24 hours old.

● The aides briefed him what to say when testifying the following Tuesday before a federal grand jury investigating the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

## 176 Are Killed in Moscow Air Crash

**MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP).—**One hundred and seventy-six persons were killed Friday night, when a Soviet passenger jet crashed and burst into flames on the outskirts of a major airport, a reliable Soviet source reported today. If the figure is correct, it was the greatest disaster in commercial aviation history.

The aircraft, a Soviet-made Ilyushin-62, reportedly hurtled to the ground in rain and bad visibility on the outskirts of the small village of Krasnaya Polyana, three miles from the Soviet capital's Sheremetyevo Airport.

The plane was on an unscheduled flight to Moscow from Leningrad, where it had picked up an unknown number of passengers after flying in from Paris, the informant said.

He said that the plane was full when it left Leningrad airport and that after it was loaded five persons had to be removed because of overbooking.

An unknown number of foreigners were aboard the flight, the source said. There were at least 45. He declined to be identified but was in a position to have access to the exact death toll.

## U.S. Will Resort to UN Veto More Frequently, Rogers Says

By M. A. Faiber

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI).—**Secretary of State William F. Rogers says that the United States will exercise its veto power in the United Nations Security Council far more readily than it has in the past.

The new position reflects a recent determination by the United States to pursue a more independent yet "responsible" course in United Nations affairs, he said.

Last month the United States cast its second veto in the 27-year history of the United Nations, taking even its closest allies here by surprise. The veto barred a resolution that called for an immediate halt to military operations in the Middle East but failed to mention the terrorist acts that led to Israeli strikes against Syria and Lebanon.

Mr. Rogers, who gave his views as he ended his talks in New York with the foreign ministers of more than half the countries in the world, said the veto on Sept. 10 "shocked everybody, but was good medicine."

Too often, he said, in an interview last week, other delegations persuaded the United States to soften its position so that the Soviet Union or some other permanent member of the Security Council would not use the veto.

But now, he said, "if the resolution is a bad one, we will veto it." Only the five permanent members of the 15-member Security Council have the right of veto. The Soviet Union has exercised the veto 108 times; Britain, 10 times; France 4 times and main-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

## In Lebanon and Syria

## Israel's Planes Strike Five Guerrilla Bases

**BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (UPI).—**Israeli warplanes, flying in from the Mediterranean, strafed and rocketed four Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon and another in Syria today.

Lebanese authorities said the raids killed two persons and wounded 16 and two people were missing after the attacks. The planes totally destroyed a guerrilla vehicle depot hidden in an orange grove off the main road linking the coastal town of Sidon and the city of Tyre, and a guerrilla coastal base at Sarafand was knocked out.

Syria said its planes rose to intercept the Israeli aircraft and forced them to drop their bombs prematurely, a mile from Meisat, and declared that the bombs caused no damage.

In Tel Aviv, Premier Golda Meir said Israel raided the guerrillas' bases because "that's where they planned how to kill Israelis and Jews."

She warned that the strikes would continue if Jews were attacked by Palestinians raiding Israel or making assaults abroad. Two South Lebanon guerrilla posts that were hit should have been evacuated under a recent pact between the Palestinians and the Lebanese Army. But they still were being used by dissident elements of the el-Fatah movement.

Strengthening blue skies over Lebanon's mountains and Mediterranean beaches, the Israeli planes made pinpoint attacks on the south Lebanon guerrilla camps.

The main strike was on the "Sidon garage," a depot and repair area where guerrillas kept jeeps, ambulances and other vehicles under orange trees off the Sidon-Tyre road. Jeeps, an ambulance and a water truck were badly damaged outside the garage, and inside the structure between 12 and 15 vehicles were smashed completely, UPI correspondent David Zenian reported.

It was the first Israeli attack on Lebanon since a land invasion by Israel on Sept. 16. That invasion, in which scores of civilians, soldiers and guerrillas were killed, led to an agreement that the Palestinian commandos should leave South Lebanon and stop their attacks across the Lebanese border into Israel.

Tonight, the Lebanese Army issued a statement that conflicted with the earlier report that two persons had been killed, 16 wounded and two lost in today's raids. It said that three civilians had been wounded in the strikes and that two houses were destroyed and three damaged.

Observers noted, however, that there often are discrepancies in casualty figures here because the Lebanese authorities do not officially announce the results of attacks on the guerrillas. Today's raids, timed by the Lebanese Army as beginning at 3:45 p.m. (1945 GMT), lasted about 30 minutes each.

In addition to the vehicle depot outside Sidon and coastal base at Sarafand near the mouth of the Litani River, the targets in Lebanon included guerrilla posts near Baifaf and Deir el-Ashaya, villages in what is called "Fatahland" not far from the Israeli border.

Arab newsmen here in Lebanon's capital reported that two factions of Fatah, the largest guerrilla group in the Palestinian military movement,

fought with machine guns and mortars in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon yesterday. Two guerrillas were killed and seven wounded, the newsmen said, in fighting between a group led by Abu Zaim and one directed by Abu Youssef.

The Arab newsmen said Abu Zaim is a close follower of Yasser Arafat, the overall leader

of the Palestinian guerrilla movement, while Abu Youssef owes allegiance to Bolash Hamdan, leader of the Fatah commandos in Lebanon. Last week, local newspapers said Mr. Arafat had decided to transfer Mr. Hamdan to Baghdad, but the decision was being opposed by Mr. Hamdan's followers, "who constitute a considerable force."

## To Promote Ties With China

## Sadat Wishes to Heal Breach With Russians

**CAIRO, Oct. 15 (UPI).—**President Anwar Sadat told Egyptians today that "sweat and blood" were the only alternatives available for them if they are to achieve victory against Israel.

In a 55-minute speech inaugurating parliament, Mr. Sadat said that he wanted Premier Aziz Sidky's visit to Moscow, which begins tomorrow, to be successful and the current rift between Egypt and the Soviet Union to end.

In the speech, which was broadcast by all radio and television networks, Mr. Sadat said that he was planning to promote relations with China, which he described as the first Asian nation to become a major power.

Mr. Sadat attacked the United States, saying that its support for Israel has assumed the form of a pipeline through which aid flows day and night.

America to Pay

"The way American politicians compete to please Israel has become a comedy, perhaps a tragedy," he said. He urged the Arabs to make America pay for aiding Israel.

"We have reached a point in our struggle at which each of us should shoulder his responsibility fully, give all that he has and be prepared to the utmost to heed the call of holy duty at any time or any place," Mr. Sadat said.

Referring to Sir Winston Churchill's "blood, sweat and tears" address to the British nation at the beginning of World War II, Mr. Sadat said: "The cry which should fill our ears now is the cry of sweat and blood and hope."

"There is no place in our struggle for tears, because we are not fighting a war in the old sense of the word but waging a struggle of life or death," Mr. Sadat said.

"It's result will not be mere victory or defeat, but either to be or not to be," the president said.

**Victory Possible**  
 The danger of Israel, he added, should not be exaggerated, however, because victory is possible.

On Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Sadat said: "We highly esteem the value of Arab-Soviet friendship, and we were never negligent in maintaining it and protecting it against attacks."

"It is not we who can be ungrateful," he said. "In fact, we never considered the matter as gratitude, but as a strategic friendship for us. And we have not changed now."

"We were forced to take an objective pause with the friend," he said, referring to his decision to expel 15,500 Soviet military advisers in July.

"But we will never have two (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## 7 Escape, Including Kin of Obote

## Uganda Kills 35 Rebels in Prison Rioting

**KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—**Thirty-five guerrillas captured during last month's invasion from Tanzania were killed in a prison rioting while being held at an army camp where they were being held, a military spokesman here said yesterday.

At least seven prisoners, including a former minister and an army deserter related to ex-President Milton Obote, escaped, the spokesman said.

President Idi Amin said yesterday that he wanted Mr. Obote to return to Uganda to answer murder charges. If found guilty, he would be executed by firing squad, said Gen. Amin, who ousted Mr. Obote as president in January, 1971.

The president, addressing villagers at Nkokonjeru Mountain in eastern Uganda, was said by the government radio to have declared that many innocent people lost their lives as a result of last month's invasion, adding: "Is that not murder? Obote is wanted for all that."

Mr. Obote has been living in Tanzania since his overthrow. According to Somalia's President

Mohammed Siad Barre, who helped to negotiate the peace agreement signed by Uganda and Tanzania 10 days ago, Mr. Obote will remain in Tanzania as "a normal refugee."

Gen. Amin, asserting that most guerrillas "fought blindly and died for nothing" in the invasion, offered an amnesty to any

who surrendered before Nov. 1.

"They were deceived by Obote," he said.

President Amin disclaimed any interest in personal power, saying he had been forced under the guns of fellow soldiers to take over from Mr. Obote, who was then visiting abroad. Gen. Amin said he resisted his fellow soldiers' demands for eight hours, but "if I had not accepted, I would be dead now."

He said that once corruption and armed robbery have been eliminated and control of the economy transferred to Ugandans, he will call general elections and hand the government back to civilians.

Gen. Amin also disclosed that he had ordered the recall of Uganda's high commissioner in London, Lt. Col. Samuel Lukakwama, "to help in planning for development."

He saw no reason, he said, for keeping Col. Lukakwama in "a country where there is a lot of propaganda against Uganda."

The decision was viewed here as a prelude to a move to deny (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Milton Obote



## Truck Owners Defy Allende

## Chilean State of Emergency Extended as Strike Continues

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 15 (AP)—Chile's leftist government placed four more provinces under a state of emergency yesterday as truckers, small businessmen and shopkeepers continued a crippling nationwide strike.

## Top Producers Of Copper to Meet in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The world's four main copper-producing countries—Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire—today prepared for an emergency meeting here tomorrow in the light of an American company's reports to the nationalization of its Chilean copper interests.

The meeting is likely to cover discussion of common action against moves like that of the company, the giant Braden Kennecott Corp., which obtained a French court order seizing the cargo of copper of a Chilean ship bound for Europe.

The four countries made their preparations as the Chilean ship—the first target of the company's counter-moves—was diverted from Le Havre to Rotterdam to avoid seizure of its metal cargo under the French court order.

The court hearing, carrying 1250 tons of Chilean copper for French buyers, changed course to avoid legal papers from being served in Le Havre impounding the cargo. The ship is expected to keep away from French ports while a Paris court considers Chilean and American arguments at a full hearing.

The temporary court order obtained by Braden Kennecott Corp., a normally secret procedure, became public knowledge 11 days ago, and Kennecott's head office in New York said shortly afterward that it proposed taking similar action in other countries importing Chilean copper.

Kennecott itself was believed to have leaked the information about the secret court order, suggesting that its aim was to draw attention to its ability to disrupt Chilean copper deliveries. Chile has since suspended shipment of another 3500 tons of copper ordered by French buyers.

The meeting will be an extraordinary session of the administrative council of the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries. The sessions are to take place behind closed doors.

## Italian Warplanes Collide

TREVISO, Italy, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Two G-91 Italian fighter-bombers collided in flight and exploded today, killing both pilots. They were taking part in a training mission. The flaming wreckage of the planes fell in open country near here.

On Friday, President Salvador Allende warned that if the strike continued another 48 hours, "We could face an extraordinarily grave supply problem."

[The government tonight imposed a temporary ban on the sale of gasoline to private motorists. Reuters reported. Mines Minister Alfonso David Lebon said the measure was necessary to ensure essential supplies. He said it would be in effect until tomorrow night.]

The latest provinces to come under the state of emergency—Valdivia, Osorno, Llanquihue and Chilo—are all located in the country's southern agricultural region. The number of provinces affected by the state of emergency, a form of martial law, now totals 17, including the capital province, Santiago.

The government ended its "national network" of news, music and announcements broadcast all day Friday by Allende's press office. But the president, speaking to the nation at midnight Friday, warned shopkeepers to open for business as usual Saturday and for truckers to agree to mediation of their differences with his regime.

Mediation Rejected  
The truck owners issued a statement yesterday rejecting mediation. Mr. Allende had issued an ultimatum earlier, saying their trucks would be confiscated if they did not accept mediation. As for the shopkeepers, the president said he would take severe action against the strikers and that foreign shopkeepers would be expelled from the country if they kept their doors shut.

Yesterday's official diary, in which government decrees are published, contained a directive by the state price and inspection agency, Diringo, for the take-over of shops staying closed. Stores and shops in Chile normally are open only half a day on Saturdays and about half of them here had opened yesterday morning. A number of employee groups, belonging to Marxist-controlled unions, forced some store managers to open up.

Outside other stores, employees opposing the government maintained strike vigil. Police were reinforced in the business district and quickly broke up mobs of opposing groups.

The truckers went on strike Tuesday after talks by the government and the Confederation of Truck Owners broke down. The owners wanted higher cargo rates and were protesting plans to form a state-owned trucking company in southern Chile. The confederation's four leaders, including president Leon Villarín, remained in jail yesterday charged with breaking an internal security law.

The sympathy strike by the small businessmen, shopkeepers, taxi drivers and independent farmers began Friday. By Friday night, only 32 filling stations in Santiago, with a population of three million, remained open.



BIG PUSH—Motorists in Santiago, Chile, pushing their cars to one of 12 filling stations still open in city Saturday to buy gasoline during national truck strike.

## Rogers Sees More U.S. UN Vetoes

(Continued from Page 1)

land China, 2 times. Before they were expelled, the Chinese Nationalists used the veto twice.

The other American veto, in March, 1970, was on a resolution concerning Rhodesia, vetoed by the British as well. Although some United Nations delegates and international civil servants feel that American support for the world organization is waning, Mr. Rogers said that the United States favored a strengthened United Nations in which the American rule would be less "preponderant" than in earlier years.

Meets With 70 Officials  
The secretary's three weeks of talks with 70 foreign representatives ended Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria, was "one of the most useful exercises in diplomacy across the world."

An issue repeatedly discussed by Mr. Rogers with European foreign ministers was the prospect for a European security conference. Exploratory talks regarding a conference are tentatively scheduled to begin in Helsinki in late fall. The secretary was said to have

asserted that the United States was anxious to avoid a conference that would only "preserve the status quo" in Europe and that the start of a conference should be simultaneous with discussions on troop reductions in Central Europe.

Mr. Rogers took a hard line toward some criticism by black African officials that the United States was violating United Nations sanctions against the importation of chrome from Rhodesia.

He was said to have noted that the United States was importing 3 or 4 percent of the chrome and suggested that critics of the United States give some attention to other nations importing the chrome.

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Moscow Accepts Higher Freight Rates  
Russia, U.S. Sign Maritime Acco.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT)—The United States and the Soviet Union signed a maritime agreement yesterday after Soviet negotiators yielded to administration demands and agreed to pay premium rates to American ships carrying Soviet grain purchases.

The accord, described by the administration as "an indispensable first step" toward a contemplated vast increase in Soviet-American commercial relations, also provides for the unloading and loading of Soviet merchant vessels in East Coast and Gulf Coast ports for the first time since 1968.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are among the U.S. ports in which American union leaders have agreed to handle Soviet vessels under the overall accord.

The rather complex document was signed by Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson and the Soviet Merchant Marine Minister, Timofei B. Gushchenko, at the Commerce Department. Later, they went to the White House to meet with President Nixon.

Major Concession  
Meeting with reporters later, Mr. Peterson said that final agreement was reached late Friday after the Russians made a further concession and agreed to a formula by which American shipowners are assured of receiving more than the prevailing world rate when they deliver grain purchased by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peterson confirmed reports published yesterday morning that the administration had reneged on an earlier draft of the maritime agreement two weeks ago to prevent Moscow from getting a formula by which American shipowners are assured of receiving more than the prevailing world rate when they deliver grain purchased by the Soviet Union.

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● The longshoremen's unions, long opposed to working Soviet flag vessels, have agreed to drop this role in the interests of promoting more jobs. This means that the major East Coast and Gulf Coast ports will be open to those ships.

● The agreement, however, still restricts ships that have called or will call in Cuba, North Vietnam, or North Korea from U.S. ports. Soviet ships that have called at Cuban ports will not be permitted to load government cargoes, such as grain, by the U.S. Coast Guard.

● The accord provides that the trade be split each country's ships, with more favorable freight rates for Russians also agreed to by \$1.75 a ton their cost loading.

Unlikely Before Election  
Kennedy May Hold Hearings On GOP Campaign Espion

By Karlyn Barker  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (VFP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D.-Mass., is considering holding public hearings by his own subcommittee into alleged political espionage activities by Republicans, and he has won approval from the subcommittee's Democratic majority to subpoena witnesses for any inquiry.

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## WEATHER

	C	F
ALGIERE	20	68
AMSTERDAM	12	54
ANNA	22	72
ATHENS	22	72
BARCELONA	20	68
BERLIN	10	50
BIRMINGHAM	10	50
BOMBAY	8	46
BUDAPEST	10	50
CALCUTTA	28	82
CASABLANCA	20	68
CHICAGO	12	54
COPENHAGEN	10	50
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72
DUBLIN	10	50
EDINBURGH	10	50
FLORENCE	20	68
FRANKFURT	10	50
GENOVA	10	50



## ious for Adjournment

Legislation Is Still Pending  
Congress Goes Into Recess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—The 93rd Congress failed to adjourn today after a short recess, but it did reach agreement on a bill to limit the President's power to cut government spending.

from the Social Security Act. The bill would require the President to consult with Congress before making any cuts in Social Security benefits.

It emerged from a Senate conference that the Social Security bill would be passed in the House and then go to the President for his signature.

ail Bomb  
urts Postal  
erk in N.Y.

by Emanuel Perlmutter  
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A clerk at the New York City post office was injured yesterday when an explosive device exploded in a mail box.

The explosion occurred in a mail box in the 10th floor of the New York City post office. The clerk was injured by a shrapnel wound to the leg.

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STANDING BY—Sen. George S. McGovern with Mrs. Norris Charles, wife of freed POW, who spoke on behalf of the senator at San Diego political rally on Saturday.

Wife of Freed POW Speaks  
At San Diego McGovern Rally

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 15 (AP).—The wife of a Vietnam war prisoner recently released by Hanoi joined Sen. George McGovern at a rally yesterday to say she thinks the Democratic presidential candidate will win.

Sen. McGovern, speaking in a natural amphitheater in a public park, introduced Olga Charles to a partisan crowd estimated at 10,000. Mrs. Charles, who carried her small daughter, Kirsten, to the platform in her arms, is the wife of Navy Lt. Norris Charles, one of three Americans freed from North Vietnamese prisons last month.

Declaring that she wanted to speak "as an ordinary average American," she said: "I feel Senator McGovern will bring our prisoners of war home."

Should President Nixon win re-election, she said she had a "horrible thought" that the prisoners would spend four more years in their cells.

Lt. Charles was in the rally audience but was not introduced. He had been a prisoner since Dec. 30, 1971, and was among eight American prisoners who signed an appeal earlier this year asking Mr. Nixon to stop bombing North Vietnam.

McGovern campaign aides said Mrs. Charles, who had gone to Hanoi to greet her husband at his release, contacted campaign officials to volunteer her statement. In his own speech, Sen. McGovern again emphasized the Vietnam issue and his pledge to end the war and return prisoners within 90 days, if he is elected.

At a news conference, Sen. McGovern said he suspected that if he is elected, forces would be set in motion that might well produce peace in Vietnam "even before I take over as president."

Asked what he had in mind, Sen. McGovern said it seemed possible that there might be a change in the Saigon government, with the reins of authority being taken over by people who would seek an end to the war.

The McGovern camp was pleased by the size of the San Diego turnout, which followed appearances Friday before a street rally of probably 10,000 or more in Portland, Ore., and a speech to another 20,000-plus that overflowed San Francisco's Cow Palace.

Code of Ethics Urged  
SEATTLE, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Sen. McGovern outlined here Friday a code of ethics for the federal government, to break what he called the growing "link between those in power who seek money and those with money who seek favors."

In an address to the Seattle-King County Bar Association, the Senator cited instances in which, he charged, the Nixon administration had "abused" its governmental power on behalf of special interests. He said that it would take "new rules, new standards and new tools"—as well as a new administration—to restore public faith in governmental integrity.

Mrs. McGovern Well  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Mrs. George McGovern left Georgetown University Hospital this afternoon, declared fully recovered from an attack of abdominal pains and refreshed from a weekend of bed rest from the campaign trail.

Leaving the hospital, Mrs. McGovern commented, "Any wife in a presidential campaign deserves a weekend in bed now and then."

An aide said doctors, after conducting tests, found nothing really wrong with the wife of the Democratic presidential candidate, who was hospitalized late Thursday night with severe abdominal pains.

Killed Hijacker,  
He Sues Airline  
For Naming Him  
SANTA ANA, Calif., Oct. 15 (UPI).—William H. Mills, 24, who killed an airline hijacker, is suing Pan American World Airways for \$1.25 million on grounds that the airline made public his identity, enabling the dead man's relatives to stalk him for revenge.

Mr. Mills shot hijacker Nguyen Thi Binh last July as the Vietnam-bound Pan Am plane to Hanoi. Mr. Mills complains that now he cannot hold a job and must move frequently because the dead man's relatives have threatened to kill him and his wife.

Mr. Mills boarded the hijacked flight in San Francisco, heading for Saigon to take a job with the telephone company there. As a reserve police officer of Richmond, Calif., he had a pistol and a permit to carry it. He turned the pistol over to the jailhouse pilot "to comply with federal regulations," Mr. Mills said.

But when the hijacker assumed command of the plane, Mr. Mills said, he was summoned to the pilot's cabin, handed his pistol and "ordered by the captain to kill the skyjacker."

The pilot grabbed the hijacker and pinned him against a bulkhead while Mr. Mills shot him to death.

Airport Checks  
Net 2,478 in U.S.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (UPI).—U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary Eugene T. Rosidies said yesterday that customs security officers have arrested 2,478 persons as a result of ground checks to prevent airline hijackings since January, 1971.

He said ground searches by the security officers turned up 59,248 "potential weapons." Of those arrested, Mr. Rosidies said, 384 "made hijacking or sabotage threats" and 889 were arrested for possession of narcotics, marijuana or other drugs.

Mr. Rosidies said 42 persons have been arrested aboard planes, including 18 arrested for hijacking threats and 24 for other causes relating to safety.

He told the Senate Committee on Commerce that since January, 1971, there has been no skyjacking from U.S. cities, "where customs security officers have conducted a predeparture search."

Pope Names Poletti  
Rome Diocese Vicar  
VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP).—Pope Paul on Friday named an Italian Archbishop, Ugo Poletti, 58, as his vicar for the diocese of Rome.

Archbishop Poletti, a moderately progressive prelate of 58, replaced Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, who died last August. Archbishop Poletti has been running the Rome diocese as the cardinal's deputy for the past three years during Cardinal Dell'Acqua's poor health.

Italian Ship Sinks  
PORTOFERRAIO, Italy, Oct. 15 (AP).—The 270-ton Italian motorship Jonio, with a crew of five, sank yesterday halfway between the Italian mainland and this island. Four crewmen drowned, police said. Rescue ships saved the other sailor.

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French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Flemish, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Persian, Pashto, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Balinese, Tagalog, Filipino, Vietnamese, Thai, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Persian, Pashto, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Balinese, Tagalog, Filipino.

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## Tory Parley Ends With Pleas for Moderation

By Alvin Shuster

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Conservative party delegates, well-tailored, well-coiffured, and well-tutored, streamed out of the Empress Ballroom at noon yesterday after four days of pledges, parties and politics.

The governing Tory party decided at the outset to make every effort to capture the center of British politics with appeals to moderation and reason. And, except for a bitter debate on the admission of Asians expelled from Uganda, the machinery was efficient enough to make August's Republican convention look disorderly by comparison.

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who concluded the annual conference yesterday with a 35-minute exhortation, sat through much of the debate, danced at the balls, and dined—without visible security—in the Louis XVI Room at the Imperial Hotel. He came out on top at this conference, as the political commentators all concluded, but no one had expected otherwise.

Even so, the party of those

"born to rule" was clearly not having much fun with the job. Anxiety ran deep, as reflected in public speeches and in private conversations in the corridors, along the promenade of this seaside resort and in the tuxedo-filled bars of the headquarters hotel.

The violence in Northern Ireland remains unsolved and, as Mr. Heath said to the conference yesterday morning, "It haunts us every day."

Constant worries include militant workers who, Mr. Heath asserted, were "abusing" the country's freedom and democracy.

The crucial political issue, however, remained inflation. And Mr. Heath and his ministers urged the unions to cooperate in his voluntary anti-inflation program, which includes the equivalent of a 45-a-week limit on wage increases and a 5 percent rise in prices for one year.

The dim prospects for achieving this cooperation led many here last week to talk quietly of the chances of a general election next year, even though Mr. Heath's term runs until 1975.

In support, some officials outlined this hypothesis:

The voluntary program collapses. Mr. Heath, moving even further from his policy of free-market economics, forces through a law freezing wages and prices. The unions resist the law, bring the country to a halt, and Mr. Heath goes to the country on the issue of who rules—the government or the unions.

According to those close to him, Mr. Heath would clearly prefer to wait until 1974, until after Britain is well-entrenched in the Common Market. In his view, this would make it even more difficult for any new Labor government to reopen the issue of entry, as pledged at the opposition party's conference.

Apart from that, no prime minister wants to call an election any sooner than he has to, unless certain of victory. Mr. Heath is well behind in the polls.

In his speech, Mr. Heath said that the outcome of "any future election" depended on convincing, not those in the hall, but the many undecided in Britain. He appealed for unity and asserted

that the conference was a "triumph for moderation, decency and good sense."

This was partly a reference to the debate Thursday when the conference rejected the effort by Enoch Powell, the voice of the right wing, to condemn the government for admitting the Uganda Asians.

Heath Sees Ministers

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Mr. Heath today had talks with three senior cabinet colleagues on new efforts to win trade union help in checking inflation in Britain.

Mr. Heath and the three ministers—Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, Trade and Industry Minister John Davies and Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan—held discussions at Chequers, the prime minister's country home west of London.

Tomorrow, the ministers will meet trade union and industry chiefs for a daylong discussion on the British government's proposals for voluntary wage and price restraint.

## Japan Floats Biggest Ship In the World

KURE, Japan, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—The world's largest ship, the 477,000-ton deadweight tanker Globtik Tokyo, was launched here yesterday—followed by a prediction that it would soon be dwarfed.

The ship is one of two of the same tonnage ordered from Japan by Kashmiri shipping magnate Rabi Tikoo to carry 130 million gallons of crude oil.

It will go into service in February, when it is chartered by a Japanese firm from Mr. Tikoo's London-based Globtik tanker company.

The builders predicted that it will not long remain the world's largest ship. Mr. Tikoo told a press conference that he was considering ordering tankers of up to 700,000 tons.

UDA Says They're Vietnam Vets

## Ex-GIs Said to Be Training Militant Ulster Protestants

BELFAST, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Protestant Ulster Defense Association said today that American Vietnam war veterans are training its men in weapons and guerrilla warfare.

Police appealed on television, meanwhile, for information on the murders of three Catholics yesterday, the latest in a series of 70 killings since July which police blame on Irish Republican Army or Protestant extremist squads.

The bloody three-year battle between minority Catholics and majority Protestants and British troops has killed 604 men, women and children.

The UDA spokesman said a number of American veterans had approached the UDA and their offer of help had been accepted.

In Belfast New "They are at present in Belfast instructing recruits in weapons and guerrilla warfare," the spokes-

man said. He would not say how many veterans were involved.

It was the first indication that the militant UDA, established earlier this year as a Protestant answer to the IRA, was receiving outside help.

The IRA has relied heavily on Irish organizations in the United States for money and modern weapons. Police and army seizures of UDA arms dumps on the other hand, have often turned up old-fashioned and in some cases hand-made firearms.

The UDA has plenty of men in its ranks who served with British forces in the guerrilla campaigns in Aden, Cyprus and Malaysia, and have the training needed, but it is short of modern weapons.

In the murders yesterday, gunmen fired five shots into a Catholic-owned wine shop in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood in south Belfast. One man died at the scene and another later in hospital. A third was seriously injured.

Police also found the body of a 23-year-old Catholic man shot in the head in the Protestant Castlereagh district of east Belfast.

"These senseless killings will go on until the public make up its mind to come forward with information to nail these murderers," a police spokesman said.

In another incident, an ambulance crew found a Catholic man wounded in the chest and arm lying near the Unity Flats Catholic apartment block near the city center. Local residents said he was the victim of an IRA kangaroo court.



Eamon de Valera at

## 90th Birthday For De Valera

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Republic celebrated his 90th birthday yesterday. Still viewed with either reverence or hate but with indifference by his countrymen, Mr. de Valera now weak and almost blind is acknowledged by all as politician who most influenced his country's destiny in 20th century.

He survived a revolution war of independence against Britain and a bloody civil

## Peron Says He Go to Argentina 'Very, Very Soon'

ROME, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Juan Peron said in an interview broadcast Friday that he will return to Argentina "very, very soon." The exiled dictator, interviewed at his Madrid home, also indicated that he had not yet decided whether to stand in next year's Argentine presidential elections, despite a special law issued by the military regime there under which candidates had to be dead by Aug. 25.

Mr. Peron said: "My men preparing my journey. They take me to Argentina. I do know when it will happen will be at the opportune moment, but I think very, very soon. I have not considered it necessary to return but now I feel the moment near—perhaps it is a question of days."

Commenting on the special presidential election law, Mr. Peron said it was destined for a single man—destined for him. He said the law was obviously unconstitutional, and added: "The president will be myself. He will be another man, whatever the case he will be man chosen by the people not by the military dictatorship."

## Gen. Buhanj Dies Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff

BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (AP).—Col. Gen. Viktor Buhanj, 53, chief of the general staff of Yugoslav armed forces since 1970, died today here suddenly.

He joined Marshal Tito's forces in 1941, serving in commanding posts and getting training in a platoon school in Soviet Union. After the war, he commanded the Yugoslav Force and anti-aircraft defense serving also as assistant defense minister.

A national hero, Col. Gen. Buhanj is largely credited for winning out the conception of the all-orientation defense developed by Yugoslavia, felt endangered the wake of the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Joseph Kaminicki, 58, long-time concertmaster, first violinist of the Israel Harmonic Orchestra, died Friday, it was announced. Mr. Kaminicki, brother of actress Ida Kaminicki, starred in "The House on Street" was concertmaster of Warsaw State Radio Orchestra before immigrating to Israel in 1957.

## Bomb Searches On Cunard Ships

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Searches of 29 Cunard cargo ships throughout the world for an alleged bomb have turned up "absolutely nothing," a spokesman at Cunard, Brooklinebank headquarters said today.

He said the line ordered the searches yesterday after an anonymous telephone caller demanded \$200,000 in return for the name of the ship in danger. "The ships are now proceeding in their normal way."

Cunard, Brooklinebank is the freight-handling division of the Cunard passenger line. Though the caller said the alleged bomb was aboard a freighter, police guarding the gangway of the liner Q22 at Southampton were placed on special alert.

## 5 Cardinals, 100,000 Attend Memorial Rite at Auschwitz

OSWIECIM, Poland, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Five Roman Catholic cardinals, including two from the United States, led more than 100,000 persons today in a special service on the site of the former Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp here.

The 90-minute ceremony commemorated the first anniversary of the beatification of a Polish monk who perished at Auschwitz in 1961 after volunteering to die for a fellow prisoner.

Church officials said that they could not recall a larger gathering at Auschwitz, where more than four million persons were killed by the Nazis during World War II.

John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, celebrated mass at a raised wooden dais flanked on three sides by a 10-foot barbed-wire fence that still surrounds the camp site.

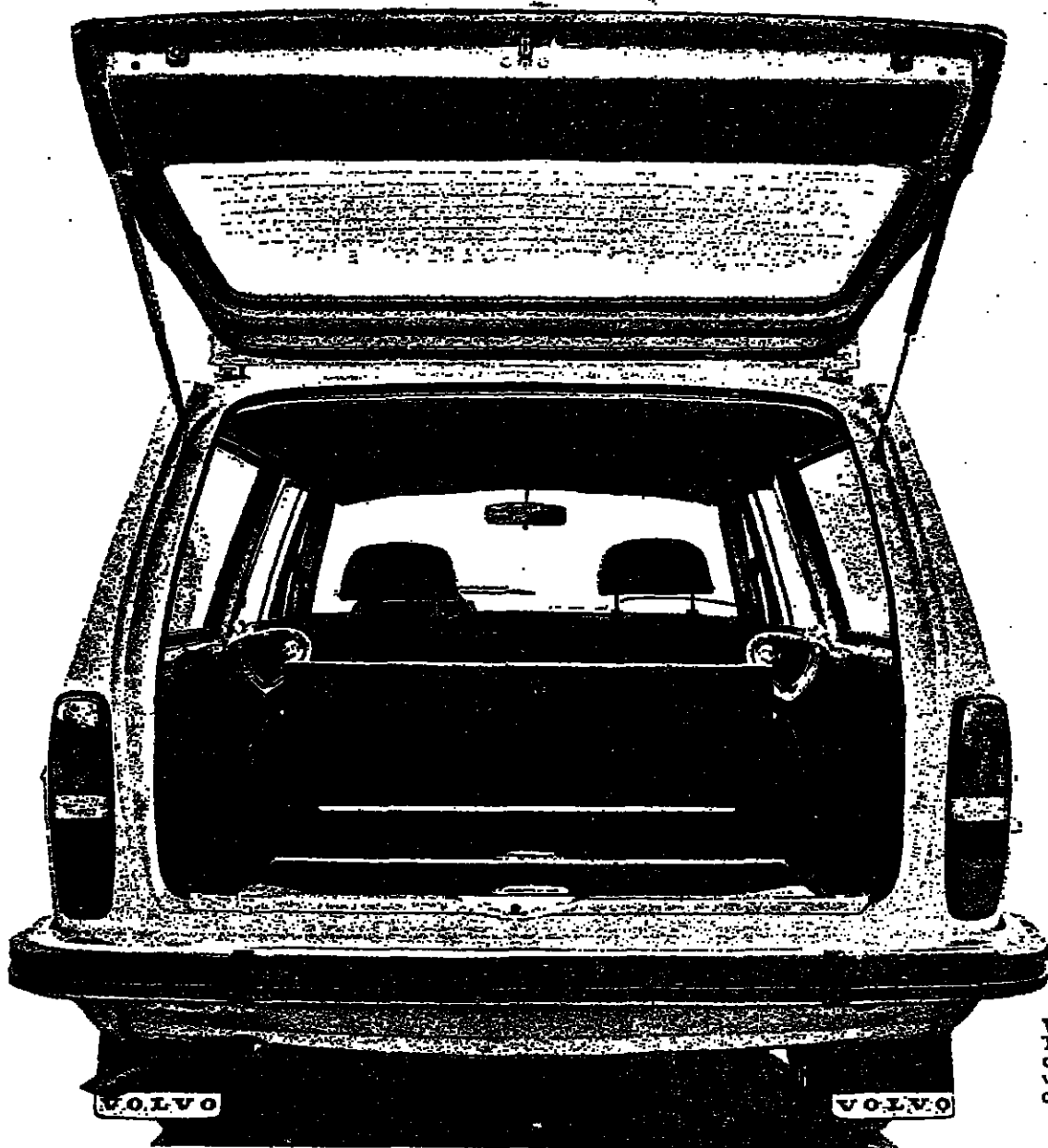
On the platform with him were John Cardinal Wrigg, former bishop of Pittsburgh; Paolo Cardinal Bertoli of Rome; Karol Cardinal Wojtyla of Krakow; and Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the primate of Poland. "This spot shall pass into history as the nadir of human events," Cardinal Krol told the crowd.

"Mankind can comprehend it only when they stand as we now on this spot," he said.

Among those on the dais was Franciszek Gajowniczek, 70, former Auschwitz inmate who was selected in August 1941 to die as a reprisal for an attempted prison break.

When Mr. Gajowniczek cried out that he had a wife and children, a Polish priest, the Rev. Maximilian Kolbe, volunteered to die for him. Father Kolbe was starved for 10 days in a cell, then was killed by an injection of acid.

Pope Paul VI has beatified Father Kolbe.



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## Russia, Red Bloc Open Drive to Control TV by Satellite

By Richard Homan

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A high-level campaign to prevent nations from beaming unwanted propaganda programs in satellites to its citizens has begun by the Soviet Union in its allies.

The move grows out of fears that direct transmission from a satellite to a television receiver could bypass traditional methods of propaganda, in the words of Eastern European scientists, and provide opportunities for interference in a nation's domestic politics.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko asked the UN in September to give urgent attention to an international convention outlawing unwanted broadcasting in space. The proposal has been expanded upon in a series of detailed papers by Soviet and Eastern European scientists at a 22nd International Astronautical Congress held here.

Use of satellites for broadcast directly to home receivers is in the development stage but, according to reports given here, last technical problems are in solution.

**Relay Use Now**

Satellites have been used for several years to relay broadcasts on a transmitter to a single receiver that can then distribute the program by conventional means. A more sophisticated system, by which a satellite will relay a program to several thousand large "community receivers" is to be tested by the United States in 1974 and, if successful, will be used in educational programming for 5,000 villages in India.

The next step, considered by experts here to be likely within a decade, will be broadcasting by powerful transmitters in stationary orbiting satellites to an unlimited number of home television sets equipped at low cost to receive the signal.

While the several Communist powers dealing with the subject are having raised cautionary questions about satellite broadcasting, the most part, spoken enthusiastically of the time when programs from the skies can reach news, culture, sports and even birth-control information to underdeveloped areas where conventional television transmission is lacking or difficult.

The United States and other Western nations have stressed, however, that the content of the broadcasts should be determined by the receiving country.

The Russians are concerned about two possible problems: direct broadcasting into a nation that does not want to receive it and so-called spillover broadcasting, in which a program beamed

by agreement into one country can be received by neighboring countries, whether they want it or not.

The problems cannot be adequately dealt with technically, in the view of the Soviet Union, and should, therefore, be dealt with politically, preferably in the form of an international convention under the aegis of the UN.

British tests conducted here indicated that the smallest feasible reception area for such broadcasts would have a 400-mile diameter, larger than some European countries. Electronic jamming, the method traditionally used by some Communist nations to prevent reception of outside radio programs, would be too expensive and probably ineffective against satellite television, speakers here have said.

The degree of Soviet concern, as N.M. Foulantzas, a Greek expert on space law, told the congress, is indicated by a provision of its draft treaty that would authorize a nation "to use any means at its disposal," including jamming "and even the destruction of the artificial satellite," to end unwanted broadcasts.

Although UNESCO, other international organizations and some nations have studied the issue, the proposal by the Soviet Union "is the most comprehensive and the most binding," according to Dr. Tadeusz Kosciuk, Dr. Kosciuk is head of a Warsaw University task force studying all aspects of satellite broadcasting, including preparation of cultural programs suitable for reception by Polish-Americans.

**Soviet Draft**

The Soviet draft treaty contains these key provisions: broadcasting from one country to another could be carried out only when there is a formal agreement between the two nations and no satellite broadcast could contain material that could lead to war, encourage anti-state activities, interfere with the internal affairs of another country or damage another country's economy.

Besides "interference in home affairs, disturbances in the economic field and political propaganda," Dr. Kosciuk said, satellite broadcasting also presents possibilities for "undermining the basis of local culture" through programs featuring "pornography, drugs and atrocities."

There has even been discussion, he said, of "undetectable, subliminal" broadcasting from space that, without the receiving country being aware of it, could affect its populace.

Similar concerns and assessments were expressed by speakers from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, although two key Soviet speakers on the subject canceled their talks and withdrew their papers, giving no explanation.



PARLA CHINESE?—Roman teen-agers walk past one of many posters advertising courses in the Chinese language which are now appearing in downtown Rome.

## Portuguese General Admits, Regrets Raid Into Senegal

BISSAU, Portuguese Guinea, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Portuguese troops crossed the northeast border into Senegal, killed a Senegalese soldier and a Portuguese national and wounded a Senegalese soldier, the Portuguese high command said yesterday.

Gen. Antonio Spínola, governor of Portuguese Guinea and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, said in a special communiqué that he had apologized to Senegalese authorities for the incident, which occurred Thursday.

Gen. Spínola's communiqué said:

"On Oct. 12 at 1800 hours a force of the Portuguese Army consisting of three armored cars violated the Senegal frontier in the region of Pirada, causing the death of one soldier of a detachment of the Senegal Army and the wounding of another as well as the death of a civilian of Portuguese nationality."

"The commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Guinea armed forces regrets profoundly the occurrence and has taken legal steps in regard to the commander of the force, preliminary to a court-martial."

**Accord With Rhodesia**

Meanwhile, Portugal and Rhodesia have agreed to close ranks in the face of increased guerrilla activity in southern Africa, officials of both countries said yesterday.

The agreement followed a one-hour meeting Friday between Portuguese Premier Marcello

Casiano and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Diplomatic sources said that the agreement was informal and that the two countries had no plans to make a formal alliance.

**Senegal to Protest**

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Senegal's President Leopold Sedar Senghor said here yesterday that he would protest the Portuguese attack to UN Security Council.

President Senghor, who arrived here yesterday from Dakar, described the attack as "the most serious, but not the first, incident."

## Two Yemens Prepare for Peace Talks

ADEN, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Military committees from Yemen and Southern Yemen are holding their first meeting today to prepare for the withdrawal of forces from their borders, scope of two weeks' fighting.

They will meet under the auspices of Salim al-Yafi, assistant secretary-general of the Arab League and chairman of an Arab mediation committee which has worked out a six-point formula to normalize relations between the two Yemens.

Mr. al-Yafi and the Algerian member of the mediation committee, together with the Southern Yemeni military committee, drove early today to Dhala, 88 miles north of here.

**To Cross Border**

From Dhala, scene of recent clashes with the northern forces, Mr. al-Yafi was expected to go to Qataba, about two miles across the border, to meet the Yemeni military committee.

Mr. al-Yafi will then arrange for the two committees to have their first meeting on the disputed border, which runs through a boulder-strewn valley.

Formation of joint military committees was provided under the formula contained in a statement released by the mediation committee Friday. The military committees will set up joint patrols to prevent military concentrations on the borders.

## India and Pakistan Meeting on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (AP).—Indian and Pakistani generals trying to resolve a deadlock in negotiations on the line of control in Kashmir met for three-and-a-half hours yesterday and scheduled another meeting for tomorrow, the Indian Defense Ministry reported.

The meeting yesterday began the seventh round of negotiations. The talks began in early August, and both sides concede that all issues have been settled except control of an area of about seven square miles in the Mirpur area, 180 miles northeast of Rawalpindi, Pakistan, and 400 miles north of New Delhi. The area is said to be under Indian control.

## Milan Strikers Lock 155 in Plane for Hours

MILAN, Oct. 15 (AP).—One hundred and fifty-five passengers were held captive aboard an airliner for several hours at Malpensa airport last night when striking workers staged a demonstration around the plane and locked the emergency exits and unloading ramp.

Only after a judge signed an order forcing the strikers to release the ramp were passengers able to disembark. Police went to the plane to protect the passengers disembarking, but there was no trouble, an airport police spokesman said.

The incident was the latest in a series of labor problems plaguing air travelers in Italy. Repeated wildcat strikes at Malpensa and Rome's big international airport at Fiumicino have delayed hundreds of flights and forced passengers to carry their own luggage.

## India Seeks Renewal of U.S. Project

For Detection Net On China Border

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The United States and India are discussing the possible resumption of construction of an electronic surveillance system along the China border, according to Indian government sources.

The project, called Peace Indigo, was begun by the Indian government and private American companies and involved U.S. electronic components. When India and Pakistan went to war last December, the Nixon administration suspended arms sales to both countries. This embargo included devices of the type used in Peace Indigo.

According to Indian sources, however, India had contracts with several American companies, and the U.S. government was therefore breaking a legitimate business agreement.

These sources said that discussions were now under way here between American diplomats and the Foreign Ministry.

"The government of the United States, by an act of state, has delayed implementation of these contracts," an informant said. However, the sources indicated that the fact that talks between the two governments were going on was a cause for some optimism.

**Waiting Patiently**

"We are waiting patiently for things to work out," a source said.

The informants refused to reveal the amount of money involved in the contracts, but it was understood that they call for payment in U.S. dollars, which are precious to India because of its foreign exchange shortage.

U.S. Embassy sources refused to comment on the Peace Indigo project, to the extent of not even admitting that such a project existed.

According to Indian sources, a March, 1971, contract with Dynamics, Inc. was for radar equipment and "certain services." None of the radar gear has arrived in India, "but we have received some of the services," an informant stated.

It is understood that the radar equipment would link electronically India's northern frontier surveillance system and its inland military command areas, perhaps as far away as New Delhi.

**Effect on Diplomatic Snarl**

The current talks' effect on Peace Indigo could have implications for Indo-American relations—none at low odds—as well as for a broader sphere on the entire subcontinent.

Many Indians believe that President Nixon has willingly sacrificed U.S. relations with India in order to gain détente with China.

If the United States blocked resumption of the project, therefore, one conclusion almost certain to be drawn in New Delhi would be that the Nixon administration was not willing to strengthen India's ability to spy on America's "new friend."

On the other hand, by allowing even "nonlethal" military communications equipment into India, the United States would be inviting protests and demands from Pakistan.

The Indian government is well aware of the U.S. position and as a result seems to be going out of its way not to irritate the Nixon administration and place the Peace Indigo project in further jeopardy.

## Flemings March Near Brussels

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Some 20,000 people took part in a noisy march at Vilvorde, on the northern outskirts of Brussels today, demanding fair treatment for Flemish speakers in the capital's area.

Several shop windows were broken and some Belgian flags pulled down and dragged along the ground during the demonstration, organized by the Vlaamse Volksbeweging (the Flemish Popular Movement).

A counterdemonstration called by a French-speaking organization fizzled out when only about 150 people turned up.

The Flemish demonstrators called for decentralization and regionalization, respect for the Flemish inhabitants of Brussels and protection from what they called the Frenchification of Flemish areas of the Brabant province surrounding the capital.

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## Chile's Mounting Crisis

The current crisis in Chile was precipitated by a trucking strike—a strangulation of transport that is sufficiently dangerous to the national economy and stability in itself. But in the broader sense it marks a growing awareness in Chile that democratic Marxism does not work—in that country, at least—despite a long tradition, unusual in Latin American politics, of majority rule.

Perhaps, in fact, there was never really a majority that favored Marxism, even of the more or less gradualist brand espoused by President Salvador Allende Gossens. Or perhaps the growing economic stringencies that have brought so many Chileans into conflict with their government are due to ineptitude in applying the principles of piece-by-piece Marxism in a country that has lived by private enterprise for a good many years, and in a world where that system dominates a substantial area of trade.

Whatever the reasons, special to Chile, for the increasing sense of economic catastrophe, that sense has mounted to a point where confrontation has supplanted cooperation as the mood and practice of the hour, and where left and right are polarizing for decisive struggle. It suggests that the orthodox Marxists were correct in their assumption that the only way in which true socialism can be achieved is by a dictatorship—of the proletariat or some group speaking in its name—which will impose socialism by fiat, and prevent criticism or failure to collaborate by force. And which will do so by

massive injections of Marxism into the economy, not by partial measures.

Curiously, this does not apply to what the right is fond of calling "creeping socialism," the gradual assumption of power over the economy by governments which do not profess to be Marxist. Even in such instances, as the British are discovering, and as many other welfare states suspect, there may be an ultimate clash between unions or other organized economic groups and the government. The complete autonomy of capital in any advanced economy has long since been restricted; can rival autonomies, of management and labor, co-exist permanently? Can government be more than a mere arbiter, less than an autocrat?

In terms of production, and even of distribution, modified capitalism has worked quite well, as any comparison of gross national products and standards of living will show, at least among the nations industrialized during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. But what of those states whose peoples are still largely agricultural, or engaged in extractive industries? How can Chilean copper (or Bolivian tin, or the petroleum of many underdeveloped nations) be applied to create a truly national well-being? Many expedients have been, and are being, tried, from outright communism to various forms of national socialism. Chile's modified Marxism, applied by representative government, is at a point of no return—if any human agencies or societies are ever so definitively shaped.

## Growing Scrutable

On the record of one year in the United Nations, the People's Republic of China has shown itself to be neither wrecker nor catalyst in the institutions of world diplomacy. Chinese spokesmen remain uncompromising in verbal endorsement of the principles of global revolution, but the actual behavior of the Peking government follows the dictates of classic power politics by traditional nation-states.

The broad foreign policy statement before the General Assembly by Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua was full of the fierce ideological analyses which have been constants in Peking's verbal output. War is not always bad, only "unjust" wars. Superpowers are continuing to strive for world hegemony. The Third World is piling up huge victories in throwing off the chains of imperialist domination.

As sober students of Chinese foreign policy have long predicted, something of the unyielding dogma is lost in translation into concrete situations. Vietnam is still the scene of an imperialist war in Chinese eyes, yet there is no current evidence of overt Chinese encouragement of Hanoi. The Arab cause and the restoration of Palestinian rights receives fulsome verbal backing, yet Mr. Chiao was unexpectedly forceful in denouncing assassinations and hijackings as

a means of waging political struggles. Japan, which in Chinese propaganda is simmering with latent militarism and frustrated ambitions, is now joined in diplomatic relations with Peking and in the promise of long-term commercial collaboration. West Germany has now extended diplomatic recognition to China; so have more than twenty other countries in the past year.

"We should look at all these major changes as links in a chain," Premier Chou En-lai recently told a delegation of American newspaper editors. The anchor to this outgoing chain of foreign policy is not Peking's dream of world revolution, as nervous Western governments had long feared, or romantic Maoist radicals once hoped. It is rather the traditional reaction of a nation-state confronting fifty hostile armed divisions on its frontier. It is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that has been the target of most of Peking's invective in the United Nations.

Settled in the world organization, China has joined the game of nation-state power politics, with state interests not too different in nature from those of old bourgeois states. Just as bygone revolutionaries discovered, once they are accepted into the game, there are advantages in playing by the rules.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Peace by Annihilation

After the latest and longest round of high-level peace talks in Paris, both North Vietnamese and American officials agreed last week that numerous difficult problems remained in the way of a settlement. That was self-evident as President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam reaffirmed his rejection of any compromise, and as the United States government continued to underwrite President Thieu's intransigence with a prolongation of the most intensive air assault in history.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese dictator flung down the gauntlet to rumors of accommodation in Paris, reiterating his "four no's"—no political role for the Communists, no coalition, no territorial concessions and no neutralism. "We have to kill the Communists to the last man before we have peace," he said.

If President Nixon continues to support Mr. Thieu in the manner to which he has

become accustomed, as he has given every indication of doing, that may be the only kind of peace Indochina will ever know—the peace of death. Despite the destruction of the French Mission in Hanoi which focused world attention on the indiscriminate devastation wrought by the American bombing campaign, Pentagon officials from Secretary Laird on down insisted the aerial war would continue unabated.

Although despatching of effective congressional action to stop the war, Senator John Sherman Cooper was among the few who supported a recent effort to cut off funds for the bombing. He did so, the Kentucky Republican said, "to express my feeling that I deplore this bombing and killing on both sides and I must say this as a human being." In the name of humanity, it is past time more Americans spoke out against the blood bath that American power is inflicting on the people of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Unbudding Thieu

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu probably will not modify his opposition to the Viet Cong plan calling for his resignation and the creation of a new coalition cabinet. Nothing indicates, however, that

Mr. Thieu will accept a demand to change a position which, as the deadline draws near, is steadily hardening. The Americans—in order to get a decision—will have to put on Saigon as much pressure as they are putting on Hanoi.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1897

VIENNA—The leader of the majority in the Austrian Reichsrath declined to Count Buden today that only the Czechs would vote the grant of the provisional settlement between Austria and Hungary, and that all the other parties had refused to do so, being persuaded that in its present state of complete confusion the government would be unable to establish order again. It is now considered that a crisis is immediately at hand.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1922

LONDON—That the glory of Paris as dictator of fashion is declining and that of America is fast taking a commanding world position in women's styles was the emphatic opinion expressed here by Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous fashion creator. "For some time past," she said, "Paris has lost the initiative. She really does very little now in the way of innovation; America can quite well do without her. And as for England," she said, "they simply cannot dress."



## Mafia and Politics — Marriage Italian Style

By Claire Sterling

PALERMO.—A few weeks ago, the Christian Democratic mayor of Caltanissetta, in western Sicily, told the press that he had resigned because the Mafia threatened to kill him if he did not. Nobody was surprised and nobody urged him to stay on and fight back, either.

For all the Italian government's crackdown over the past decade—a parliamentary anti-Mafia commission, two special anti-Mafia laws, three mass trials of Mafia bosses, a thousand mafiosi jailed or exiled under police surveillance—there has been no break in a long-standing marriage of convenience between the Mafia and this country's ruling class. Today, as always, a mayor who gets in the Mafia's way here still has very little choice beyond bowing out of office or going out feet first.

If not many Sicilian politicians have been killed by the Mafia lately, it is largely because so few have done anything to get killed for. Vivid memories remain of some who did.

In 1957, the then Christian Democratic mayor of Camporeale, Pasquale Amerigo, favored construction of a local dam which would have ended the peasants' misery but ruined the water rights racket run by the local Mafia boss, Vanni Sacco. He also opposed Sacco's proposed enrollment in the Christian Democratic party and told his party so in an urgent memorandum complete with details of Mafia threats and names of the mafiosi who would probably murder him.

### 'Grand Elector'

Before long, his body was found riddled with 114 bullets. His memorandum had never been circulated among his fellow party leaders, still less made public. His murderer, the capo-Mafia, Vanni Sacco, was welcomed into Christian Democratic ranks as a "grand elector" soon afterward and, brought to trial for the killing many years later, was acquitted for lack of evidence. The dam was never built.

That happened 15 years ago, but as a lesson in political horse sense, it might have been yesterday. In fact, the lesson has been driven home. Among those invited to join Premier Andreotti's new cabinet in Rome this summer was Sicily's most powerful Christian Democrat, Giovanni Giola, now minister of post and telecommunications.

Not long ago, Giola leaped into national print for thrusting upon the Sicilian capital of Palermo a mayor of singular renown called Vito Ciancimino—quickly obliged to resign in the ensuing uproar—who had been intensively investigated by the parliamentary anti-Mafia commission and described in an authoritative police report as "the friend, protector and perhaps partner" of the Mafia in Palermo's construction racket. Furthermore, testimony before the anti-Mafia commission indicated that it was Giola himself who had received the late Mayor Amerigo's desperate memorandum in 1957 and thoughtfully tucked it away in a desk drawer.

Along with Giola in Premier Andreotti's new government team is Sicily's second most powerful Christian Democrat, Salvatore Lima. Now assistant minister of finance in Rome, Lima was mayor of Palermo for seven memorable years. It was under his rule that Mafia killings in Palermo reached a record two a week, while the most fearsome of the Mafia's mammasantissimi, Angelo La Barbera, muscled in on Palermo's building trades where fabulous fortunes could be made overnight. In the first four years after Lima became mayor, 80 percent of all building permits issued in the regional capital went to just four people, all front men for either La Barbera or contractors giving him generous payoffs. (One managed to graduate in a few years from a pushcart to a million-dollar line of credit in a single Sicilian bank.)

Investigated by the anti-Mafia commission no less intensively than Ciancimino—who happened to be his public works assessor, actually handing out these building permits—Lima swore that he had "never been subjected to Mafia pressure" or had anything to do with it. Nevertheless, a report to the commission by the

Guardia di Finanza (financial police) notes that the Mafia boss Antonio La Barbera worked actively in 1958 for Lima's election and "the physical protection of his person."

The commission's own report notes that fellow-mafiosi often asked their boss La Barbera to help them get favors from Mayor Lima, and its report declares further that Lima's rule as mayor of Palermo was "particularly permeable to Mafia penetration."

There is not much mystery about how men who have been prime targets of the anti-Mafia commission make it to the top in Rome. Like Carmine De Sapio or Mayor Daley, they produce votes, rain or shine, and in the cadres in ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani's (and Giola's) powerful Christian Democratic faction

are Sicilian. Premier Andreotti relies on his big Sicilian banker, Salvo Lima, for still more. And one in every five dues-paying members of the Christian Democratic party is Sicilian, 45,000 of them in Palermo alone.

Neither is it a secret that the Mafia can deliver or deny solid blocks of the Sicilian vote. There is hardly a town in the four Mafia-infested provinces of western Sicily where a candidate endorsed by the local capo-Mafia could not win without making a single campaign speech. At least one, regularly elected to the Chamber of Deputies on the Christian Democratic ticket, has not only never made a speech to his constituents, but never even opened his mouth on the floor of parliament. In Rome, on the other hand, even a demon cum-

paigner could lose if the capo-Mafia's endorsement were withdrawn.

Since nothing in this world is free, support like that naturally has its price. From time to time, political pressures from the mainland may build up enough to generate police roundups, arrests, trials, spells in island exile. But the day has yet to come when the government sequesters a single Mafia mobster's 20-room apartment, or Mercedes, or bankroll, or even slaps one with an income-tax-evasion charge.

In Agrigento, Sicily's best fruit is still the monopoly of three mafiosi who continue to run their business from island exile. So are Ribera's strawberries, the best in Italy. Eighty thousand tons a year of fruit and vegetables are still sold under Mafia control in Palermo's wholesale markets, at the highest prices in Italy. Over half of the 7,000 tons of fish sold in Palermo yearly are controlled by just one mafioso. Four in every five of Palermo's meat wholesalers have penal records. So do 32 prominent members of the local chamber of commerce. Even the building contracts to rehouse 170,000 earthquake victims in the Belice Valley, homeless for 13 years, are in the hands of a temporarily exiled mafioso—particularly villainous one, at that.

## Nixon Takes Atlanta

By James Reston

ATLANTA.—President Nixon didn't visit Atlanta this past week, he captured it and turned it into a stage setting for national television.

His rally here was a masterpiece of political organization and propaganda. The advance men had done their work well. School was out. Peachtree Street was jammed with the luncheon crowd. There were high school bands by the dozen and Dixieland jazz by hairy young men in straw boaters and red-and-white candy-stripe jackets, and the cops and politicians said there were 750,000 people along the President's route, which was quite a mob even if you make allowances for the weakness of political arithmetic.

But the President didn't address the people. That is old-fashioned stuff. He spoke to a meeting of Republican party leaders from the South and piped his remarks down to the reporters in the basement.

For this was a modern political spectacular aimed primarily not at the people of Atlanta, who were hit actors in the production, but at the party workers and the evening television shows, and it was wonderfully effective.

Are the American people apathetic about this campaign? Well, they can be made to look enthusiastic. The pictures on your television screen told the story, or did they? Tons of colored paper floated down on the President and the vast crowd in glorious sunshine, but this didn't come from adoring Republicans tearing up The Atlanta Journal and tossing it out of the skyscraper windows.

It came mainly from giant machines with spoils like fewer pipes that blew literally tons of shredded paper off the tops of the buildings in Peachtree Street and almost drowned the candidate and his lady when they stopped at the prearranged spot between the Lane Bryant Building and the Regency Hotel House.

So what? Anything but the contrivances of politics are ageless and endless. The only point is that political deception is now being increasingly mechanized by the computer and the television camera, to which, lately, have

been added the shredder and the mechanical blower, and it won't hurt you if you don't believe everything you see, and don't inhale.

The trouble is that these modern political techniques are being used in more devilish ways, not to spread the truth but to suppress it, not to strengthen the democratic process but to distort it, not to inform the people on the basic questions of the election, but to use the people as actors in a play.

It is not only that the arts of publicity and advertising are being used in politics—they always have been—but that the darker arts of espionage and sabotage are now being employed to confuse the people and harass and vilify the opposition. The "use" to be common in the gutter politics of the Democratic big city machines. The new thing now is that it is being organized and mechanized by men in the service of the President of the United States, and turned into a form of political and psychological warfare.

To see how the level of political morals is declining, all you have to do is go back to Richard Nixon's 1953 "Checkers" speech about his so-called "secret fund." "I have a theory," he said then, "that the best and only answer to a smear or to an honest misunderstanding of the facts is to tell the truth... I am sure that you have read the charge that I, Senator Nixon, took \$18,000 from a group of my supporters. Now was that wrong?"

He emphasized that this was a moral and not a legal question. "Because," he said, "it isn't a question of whether it was legal or illegal. That isn't enough. The question is, was it morally wrong?"

### Calls in the Night

But now, there are not only charges, but evidence of vast sums, of hundreds of thousands of secret funds being passed through Mexico to the Republican National Committee, agents of the committee burgling and bugging the Democratic headquarters, fake letters being written on Mr. Nixon's stationery to make him look like a bigot, strange telephone calls in the middle of the night to white voters asking them to vote Democratic because the Democrats have been good to the black people.

This is not just gutter politics but guerrilla war, and it is not only wrong but illegal. But President Nixon does not follow the principle of Senator Nixon in the Checkers speech. And even when the Air Force bombs Hanoi and blows up the French Mission in Hanoi, doesn't that tell the President calls a very delicate and critical stage in the peace negotiations in Paris, the people not only get no explanation but a suggestion from the secretary of defense that maybe North Vietnamese did it.

And what's worse, these destructive tactics are regarded by many people as being "very clever" and not a single member of the old respectable Republican establishment has asked the President publicly to speak out for the honor of the party and the republic.

## Letters

### Cow-Like

I take minor exception to the article "French, English and a Pinch of Francism," concerning the compiling of Harrap's New Standard French and English Dictionary (JEH, Oct. 10).

The French never say it's raining like a cow. They have a more penetrating expression: it's raining halibarbades (halibars or pole-axes). However, since *poches*, the cow, or *rachement*, cow-like, is used whenever we would say "beast" or "beasty" I suppose it can be a beastly rain.

What interests me is if Mr. & Mrs. René Ledéret react the way I do. When I take an American sleeping pill, I sleep like a log. When it's a French one, I sleep in their image, & *poings fermés*; with clenched fists.

MARTHA PALMER.

## U.S. Navy's Home Away From Home

By C. L. Sulzberg

ATHENS—Most Greeks, skeptical when told the truth—which is that Washington is not a home away from home but a temporary executive under Premier Karamanlis (aka exile) and head this country back to parliamentary democracy. But the State Department lives pressures are dangerous—productive and any the era of direct interference other nations' affairs is. Moreover, Washington tend share the belief expressed May by the Assembly of We European Union:

"The present regime can no way be likened to the fascist dictatorships. There fact no fascist party... is not in the hands of organized group but in a number of men with a wide background but not representative the army. Most of the people is singularly passive in the of this power."

Greeks have the comely habit of blaming others for own shortcomings and many here the legend that the installed the colonels five ago and the United States is lecturing on its investment: is the way they like to into the deal allowing a Sixth task force to make the Aegean its home port, which ultimately base some 13,000 navy and naval personnel 6,000 dependents near the ca. The move was unnecessary was primarily sponsored by naval Zumwalt, Chief of Operations, to get an age base, help re-enlistment and rotation. Zumwalt's diplomatic wisdom was indicated in two years ago when he unilaterally prepared to send a carrier a visit, until Washington ceded the project.

The rationale of what is a "home port" here is that affords the Sixth Fleet sea facilities, strengthening its position as a key force on NA flank and also as a star of U.S. commitments to it. But Athenian comfort and care for the wives and kids are not required for that.

The fleet did a fine job waging off Russia during the Six-Day War and it had no G home port. Moreover, if it were that kind of thing, the efficient harbor of Suda Bay, Crete, well developed by N. is strategically better suited.

Indeed, some leading G forewarn difficulties in the arrangement and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Pali opposed it until he resigned summer. He claimed that because of the Sixth Fleet's status, the Sixth Fleet was formally committed not to intervene in non-NATO areas the Middle East if it had a force here. Since his depart this argument has been set by tacit acceptance that the f can do what it likes after leave Greek waters.

Two other objections were that a community of salt might cause trouble in the relatively abstemious capital and a new tie would reinforce regime by tangible signs of American backing.

The first question has not been wholly answered by agreement place U.S. forces stationed here the fleet under the same extrajurisdictional status of forces protection as that accorded regular NATO troops. There have ready been some ugly incidents drunken brawls and beatings since certain of these involve black personnel unexpected racism has been exposed.

As for the second matter Washington stresses that its loyalty toward Greece as an ally nothing to do with it. Athens regime, Greece has been in NATO for 20 years and regarded as a faithful ally partner. The issue is central not NATO or American, but under the North Atlantic pact it is self-government.

Nevertheless, this being as it was not a particularly big decision to increase the American presence and underscore American association with it regime, above all at a time when it seems to be approaching political dead-end. And to do to satisfy an admiral's desire to soup up recruitment is hardly a convincing reason.

It has been evident logic since 1957, when the colonel coup seized control, that the or U.S. policy in Greece was to stick by the NATO ally but to express disapproval of the squashing of democracy; also maintain a low profile, even a staining from sending admiral's photograph, much less fleet. The new arrangement is in a stark contradiction of such a policy. It is hard to see any reasonable strategic justification for







## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Abco 7 1/2% 77	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 8 1/2% 78	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 9 1/2% 79	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 10 1/2% 80	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 11 1/2% 81	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 12 1/2% 82	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 13 1/2% 83	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 14 1/2% 84	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 15 1/2% 85	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 16 1/2% 86	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 17 1/2% 87	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 18 1/2% 88	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 19 1/2% 89	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 20 1/2% 90	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 21 1/2% 91	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 22 1/2% 92	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 23 1/2% 93	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 24 1/2% 94	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 25 1/2% 95	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 26 1/2% 96	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 27 1/2% 97	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 28 1/2% 98	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 29 1/2% 99	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 30 1/2% 00	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
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Abco 11 1/2% 81	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
Abco 12 1/2% 82	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
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Abco 19 1/2% 89	10	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	+1/4
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## ADVERTISING

## International Stock Market

## EUROBONDS

## STRAIGHTS

## BEARER SHARES OF CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.

## SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES, LTD.

## AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

## Referring to the advertisement in it

## Amsterdam, October 16th, 1972.



## Eurobonds

Demand by Investors Declines  
As Pace of New Issues Slackens

By Ian M. Gummer

IS, Oct. 15 (REUTERS)—It was the export in Luxembourg that summed up the situation. The market is quiet and, he said, adding with a "journalist's flourish," "the market will find hard to get going until it has a new issue to take up." The market is quiet and, he said, adding with a "journalist's flourish," "the market will find hard to get going until it has a new issue to take up."

But the waiting seems general, for in these conditions there is no glut of new issues either—not even in dollar-denominated bonds, to which investors are said to be turning. One suggestion is that everyone is waiting for a Euro-dollar issue to come to market from a triple-A rated U.S. company that will test out the 7 1/2 percent rate, representing a drop of 1/4 point.

But even in the dollar sector, the after-market seems weak. The \$16-million, 15-year offering by British Land International NV, for example, was priced at 99, bearing a coupon of 7 3/4 percent. At the end of the week it was being quoted in London at 98.

J. Ray McDermott Co.'s \$30-million convertible debenture was priced at par, carrying a coupon of 4 3/4 and a conversion premium of 30 percent. But at the end of the week dealers were quoting it at around 98 1/2, 98 1/2.

A new issue announced last week comes from Tenneco International NV. A \$30-million, seven-year note offering is expected to carry a coupon of 7 1/4 percent, while the company's \$30-million, 15-year Eurobond will probably bear 7 3/4.

This loan is unconditionally guaranteed by Tenneco Inc., of the United States, which is placed 3rd on the Fortune 500 list. Tenneco International is engaged in oil prospecting and exploitation around the world, including the North Sea.

Another dollar-denominated bond comes from Hilton International Co., wholly-owned subsidiary of Trans World Airlines. Hilton is seeking \$15 million with an issue expected to carry a coupon of 7 3/4 percent, one point up on recent rates.

One banker is unhappy about rates in the Swiss market, where in the past Switzerland has played a leading role on the recent increase of quarter point there may be elsewhere.

Using French franc issues, for example, Ready Mixed Concrete's \$100 million borrowing is carrying a coupon of 7 3/4 percent, one point up on recent rates.

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## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	124.2	124.0	107.0
*Currency in circ...	\$63,332,000	\$62,767,000	\$59,316,000
*Total Loans	\$90,639,000	\$89,281,000	\$85,345,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,568,000	2,557,000	1,756,000
Auto production	200,883	203,832	185,010
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,616,000	9,535,000	9,397,000
Freight car loadings	546,000	548,000	444,882
*Elec Pwr. kWhr	32,327,000	32,995,000	30,153,000
Business failures	181	210	215

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1971
Employed .....	82,252,000	81,973,000	87,841,000
Unemployed .....	4,827,000	4,857,000	5,540,000
Industrial production	114.3	113.7	107.0
*Personal income	\$838,800,000	\$832,900,000	\$869,100,000
*Money supply	\$248,400,000	\$249,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer's Price Index	125.8	125.3	122.6
Construction Contracts	155	154	151
*Mfrs. Inventories	104,570,000	103,890,000	101,280,000
*Exports	4,201,700	4,619,200	5,677,700
*Imports	4,664,500	4,816,400	5,266,300

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100, the consumer price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is reported by the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Consumer price index is reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R- Revised, S- Sept.

pon of 7 3/4 percent and is priced at a discount.

F. C. Govett NV is planning a private placement of 30 million guilders bearing 6 1/2 percent, seven-year notes for 50 million guilders was priced at par and reportedly fully subscribed.

In the Eurobond sector, the Australian Industry Development Corp. is planning a \$50-million, 15-year bond expected to bear a coupon of 7 3/4 percent.

The recent placement by Standard Brands Inc. of the United States, of 6 1/2 percent, seven-year notes for 50 million guilders was priced at par and reportedly fully subscribed.

In the Eurobond sector, the Australian Industry Development Corp. is planning a \$50-million, 15-year bond expected to bear a coupon of 7 3/4 percent.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

U.S. Money Markets Gripped by Uncertainties;  
N.Y. Stock Prices Sag Under Investor Malaise

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—

Will interest rates rise further? Almost certainly yes. Will there be a new credit "crunch" next year? Probably not. Should there be a tax increase in 1973? Not necessarily. Will there be a recession next year? Very unlikely. Should government spending be reduced? Yes, indeed.

There may be some disagreement on the answers, but there is little doubt that those are the major questions now bogging financial, business and economic circles. And they'll probably continue to do so in the months ahead as the economy pushes upward and exerts new strains in the credit markets.

Behind all the discussion and concern is the growing fear that government spending will remain excessive and that an upsurge in inflationary pressures will ensue as a result.

Many leading economists and bankers, however, discount most of those anxieties and maintain that the financial markets have been unduly pessimistic.

On the assumption that the American economy will show real, or noninflationary, growth of 6 percent or more next year, with the overall price level increasing fairly moderately (by 3 1/2 or 4 percent), these authorities conclude that the interest rate rise will not be excessive, that a credit crunch will not develop and that there will be no need for a tax increase in 1973—provided the reins are tightened on federal spending and monetary policy.

It is quite true that the markets have been eyeing the upturn in interest rates with more than a little apprehension. And so

have top economic officials in Washington.

In his capacity as head of the government's Committee on Interest and Dividends, Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, expressed concern Thursday about the upward movement in short-term interest rates and stressed the importance of "relatively stable" rates to the current economic expansion and the whole credit program.

That bit of "jawboning" followed by a day a similar note of warning from Herbert Stein, the President's chief economic adviser, and suggests the possibility that the Federal Reserve might be extended to include interest rates if the current upward trend is not soon arrested.

At the moment, the general expectation is that short-term in-

terest rates will rise further during the next six months and that long-term rates will remain fairly steady.

It is easy to envision the rate on three-month Treasury bills jumping by more than half a point, or even a full point, by late winter. That would mean 5.70 percent bills by late winter, compared with last week's 4.70 percent rate and 4 percent last summer.

In the process, other short-term rates would be moving up correspondingly, with the prime bank rate pushing up to 7 percent, or higher, from its present 5 3/4 to 5 7/8 percent level. However, long-term rates will probably remain in their present area, with the current 7.50 percent level for high-grade utility bonds standing as the rock of

Gibraltar for the corporate bond market.

Even with the prospective upward move of short-term rates, economists and money experts do not envision another credit crunch akin to the severe shortage of money that developed in the late summer of 1968 or to the extremely high interest rates that occurred late in 1969 and early 1970.

The economic power structure—from the banks and insurance companies to the Federal Reserve, the Treasury and the Council of Economic Advisers—has endured that having experience twice before and is determined and prepared to prevent its repetition.

There is plenty of liquidity in the financial system at the present time, loan commitments are being made more cautiously, savings inflows to the thrift institutions promise to remain large and the potential demands for credit do not seem excessive.

The prospective borrowing that the federal government must do in the months just ahead seems less worrisome than it did last summer.

Meanwhile, corporate and local government borrowing has been running behind the pace of 1971 and is expected to remain sluggish without undue pressures on the money market.

Through the end of September, corporations sold \$14.1 billion of bonds, a sharp decline from the \$19.6 billion marketed in the first nine months of last year. Municipal bond volume for the same period totaled \$17.2 billion, or about \$1 billion below that total for the like period in 1971.

Meanwhile, clouds of gloom continued to hang over Wall Street last week and the stock market sagged lower. No real change in the fundamental outlook occurred and analysts had

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the wire futures giving the high, low and bid prices for the previous week's last price. All quotations are for the last price of the previous week's last price. All quotations are for the last price of the previous week's last price.

Declared or paid in the preceding 12 months.

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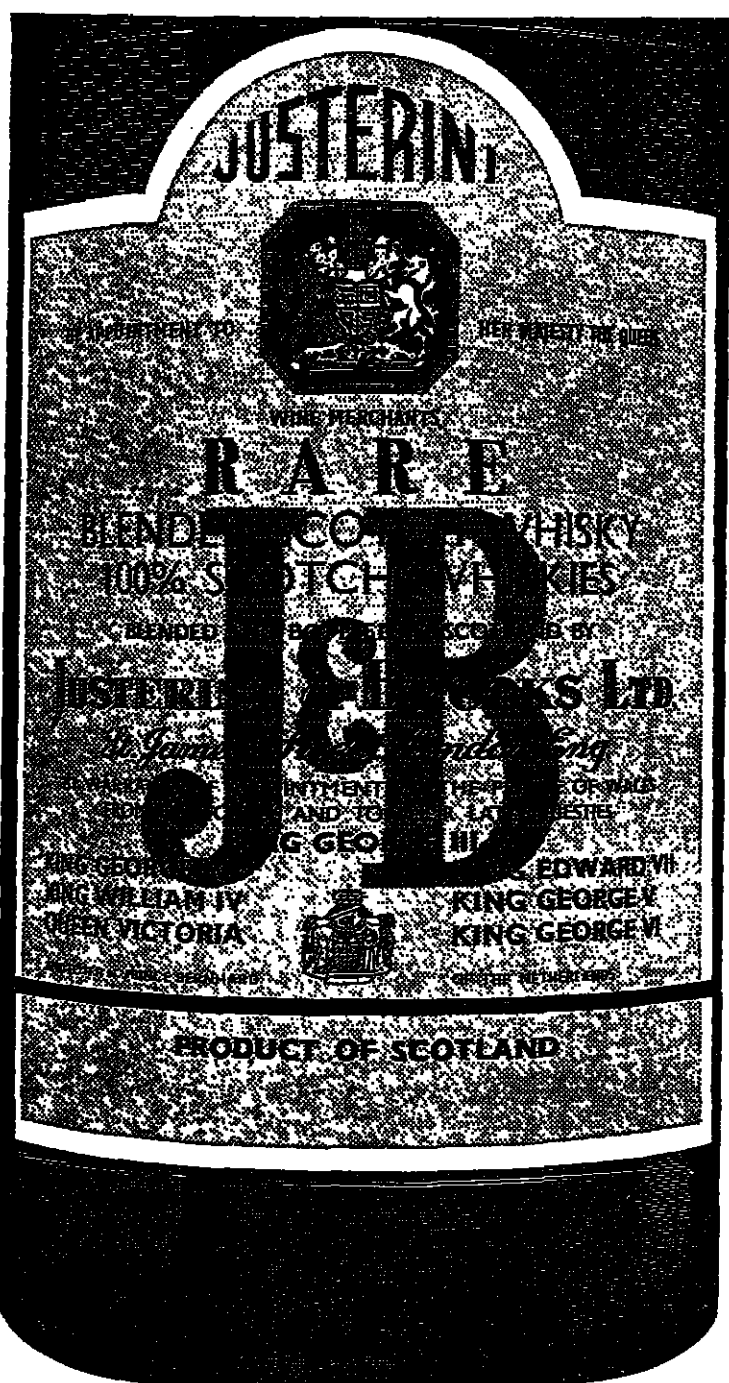
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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net				
Bonds				chge	Bonds				chge	Bonds				chge	Bonds				chge
(Continued From Page 8)																			
VINYL 4548	12	64	71	71	-15	PAC GE 2548	8	715	715	715	-	St Law Ad 306	2	34	34	34	34	34	34
VINYL 4549	12	64	71	71	-15	PAC GE 2549	8	715	715	715	-	St Law Ad 307	2	34	34	34	34	34	34
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VINYL 4613	12	64	71	71	-15	PAC GE 2613	8	715	715	715	-	St Law Ad 371	2	34	34	34	34	34	34
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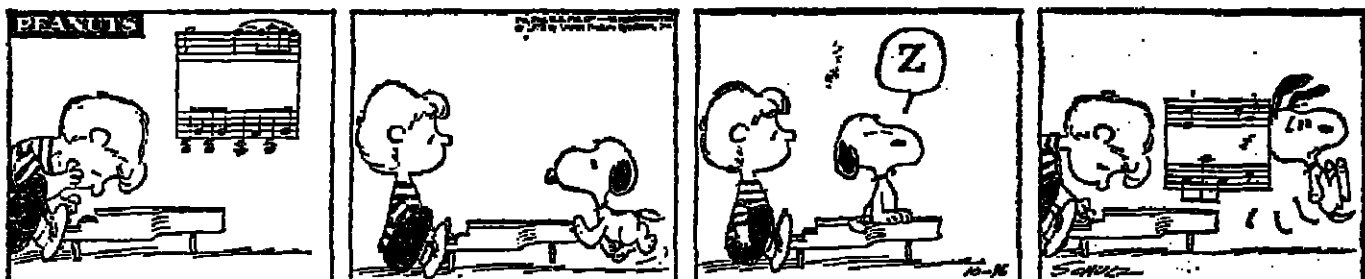
Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net				
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St Law Ad 392	2	34	34	34	+1%	St Law Ad 393	2	34	34	34	+1%	St Law Ad 394	2	34	34	34	34	34	34
St Law Ad 395	2	34	34	34	+1%	St Law Ad 396	2	34	34	34	+1%	St Law Ad 397	2	34	34	34	34	34	34
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PEANUTS



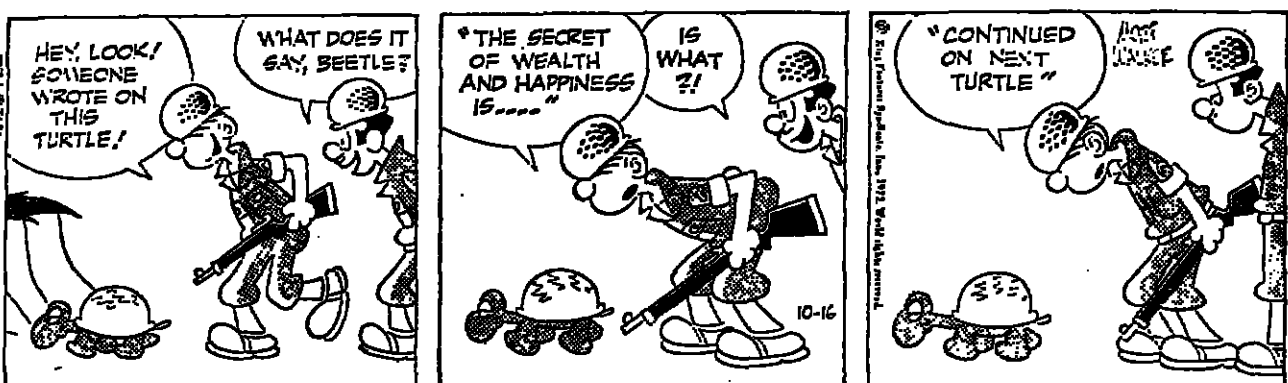
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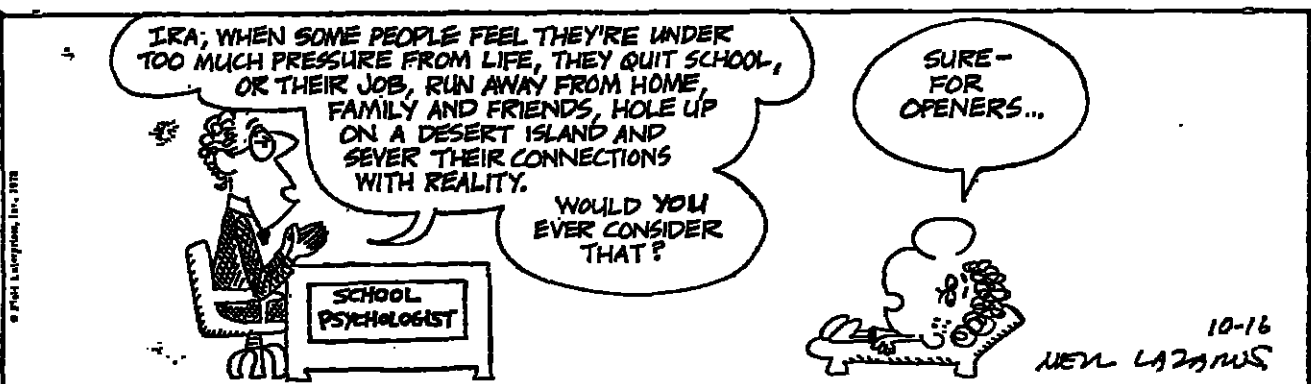
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MIS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Whether to lead your partner's suit against no trump or attempt to establish your own suit is a psychological problem as well as a technical one. Partners tend to be unforfeiting if a failure to lead their suit has disastrous consequences, but indulgent or even oblivious if the opposite is true. A case in point is the diagrammed deal.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 54	♥ Q102	♠ AQ1087	♥ J954
♦ K63	♣ A10852	♦ K63	♣ 1075
♠ 32	♥ K53	♠ KQ6432	♥ 1075
♦ K63	♣ A10852	♦ KQ6432	♥ 1075
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ K16	♥ A87	♠ K16	♥ A87
♦ K9864	♣ A7	♦ K9864	♣ A7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass 2 2 3 N.T. Pass Pass Club King. West led the Club King.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THEY'RE NOT SICK, JOEY. THEY'RE JUST TIRED FROM HANGIN' ON ALL SUMMER!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORDE

COVAL

TAFLEY

HALINE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: TAKEN BANDY STOLID DULCET

Answer: You wouldn't take this sitting down! - A STAND

BOOKS

PEOPLE OF PARADOX  
An Inquiry Concerning the Origins of American Civilization  
By Michael Kammen. Illustrated, Alfred A. Knopf, \$8.95.

Reviewed by Marcus Cunliffe

IT might seem as easy as falling off a log to produce yet another book about American national character. The guidelines have already been set out by a multitude of previous interpreters, American and foreign. You can take the inheritance tack, once popular among historians as the "germ theory." According to this genetic approach institutions are best explained by tracing back where they came from. The emphasis here is on origins and continuity.

Alternatively, you can opt for the environment tack, typified by the frontier theory of Frederick Jackson Turner. According to this second approach nature is far more important than nature: American institutions are best explained by examining the New World context, and divergences from and repudiations of the Old World. Here the emphasis is on outcomes and discontinuity.

Or, thirdly, you can argue that the truth lies somewhere in between, by offering a mix of germ and frontier. This appears to avoid the oversimplifications of the first two approaches. Why should we have to believe either that the United States is unique or that it is merely a branch of the parent culture? Why not both, depending on how uniqueness is defined?

But there is not much point in falling off a log. Staying on the log, along with Tocqueville and the other masters, is extremely difficult. How to offer an interpretation that is fresh, convincing, subtle? No one would maintain that American civilization is an exact copy of that of Europe. Granted that it became different, when, how and to what extent did this occur? And just what is this quality of Americanness? Michael Kammen, professor of history at Cornell, is not quite up with Tocqueville, has made a brilliant stab at reexamining some of these ancient yet perennially intriguing problems.

The excellence of his book rests on several factors. To begin with, he is a colonial historian. Instead of assuming that an American national style somehow emerged full-grown and overnight in 1776, 1788 or 1815, he bases his inquiry on conditions in the British North America of the 17th and 18th centuries. He perceives them as bewildered societies, wrestling with questions of jurisdiction ("legitimacy" is Kammen's word) in matters of law, religion and politics, and working willy-nilly toward patterns of compromise ("unstable pluralism"). This part of the argument is detailed, ingenious and richly documented.

He also sees that colonial America cannot be treated in isolation. He uses comparison not only to bring out the special qualities of British America, as in his illuminating references to French Canada and the Hispanic colonies, but to stress the complexity of 17th-century England. Kammen

"People of Paradox" is a wide-ranging book. From Kammen admits that this has not always been a man resolving difficulties. Often it been a device for resolving to resolve them. But he relishes the ambiguities he has covered. America for him is the Land of the Moron but Land of the Oxymeron. The drawback in this kind of pretension, like the Yankee dier in an anecdote of Abraham Lincoln who advertised for "large enough for any boy small enough for any boy" runs the risk of explaining it by explaining them away.

But the true tests of a generalization are whether it poses persuasive order on a of disparate evidence, and whether it is useful for making of themes that happen to have been discussed by the author. On both counts I find men highly impressive. Others, for him have been struck by positions and doubtless American behavior: See his book of readings, "The Cultural Civilization" (Cpaper \$3.95), which serves complementary anthology "People of Paradox." Kam has however taken the idea there than anyone else. He been more systematic, more intellectual curiosity, written with greater gusto, patient expanding traces in do fit, large and small. I sur many of us will go wal around in them in years to c

Marcus Cunliffe is professor American studies at the University of Sussex in England.  
© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS			DOWN		
1	High spot for tourists	47	Famous express	21	Truth, in China
6	"Planet of the _____"	50	La Scala feature	22	Put an _____ (stop)
10	Arabian gulf	51	Crew	26	Hebrew lyre
14	Growing out _____	52	Ferde Grofé	27	Initials on a bus transfer
15	School study	58	Too	28	In _____ of _____
16	San _____	60	Angered	29	Farm crop of S.A.
17	Brilliantly	61	Pygmy cattle	30	Highlanders
18	Ponte Vecchio's _____	62	Yesterday, in Calais	31	Film of yesterday-year: Var.
19	Arabian port	63	_____ of peace	33	Bean scars
20	Kentucky attraction	64	Coins	34	Biblical mountain
23	Identical	65	Part of a Paris opera	35	That, in Spain
24	Miss Claire and others	66	Pitcher	36	Grape refuse
25	Legislates	67	Dialect	38	Peeve
27	Spanish poet				
30	Deliver the _____				
32	Miss Farrow				
33	Newspaper photos				
37	Hard-wood center				
41	With pleasing effect				
42	Measure of heat: Abbr.				
43	David's friend et al.				
44	In flower				
		1	Proliferate	44	Bow
		2	S.A. native	45	Italian Blanche
		3	_____ in Gilead	46	Pot Sidney
		4	Star in Draco	47	City on the Missouri
		5	Scenic area in Northwest	48	Monument
		6	Indian nurses	49	Secret part
		7	French recreation area	50	Snake
		8	Sicilian sight	53	"... all in
		9	Get going	54	Snow glacier
		10	Mouths	55	Yin's counter
		11	Wine of France	56	Holy Roman emperor
		12	Catkin	57	Cartoonist
		13	Roman data	59	Danish coin

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لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله



# A's Overcome Reds, 2-1, Lead 2-0 in World Series

## Rudi Is Star at Bat, Afield

By Joseph Durso

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—The Oakland A's made it two light over the Cincinnati Reds with a 2-1 victory, giving them a commanding lead in the World Series.

The American League champion A's did it with another cast of heroes, starting with their Catfish Hunter.

He kept the Reds scoreless in the ninth inning, and then late help from Rolfe Fingers, the best pitcher in the series, gave Joe Rudi, whose home in the third inning peddled Oakland lead and whose leap catch against the wall in the th protected it.

Rudi's Billiard Term

He A's thereby put the Reds in a stable eight-ball position. The first two wins of the World Series and, notably, the Pittsburgh Pirates last year and the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1980. But he has ever lost the first games at home and then won on the road.

It was that, but today's demonstrated the Reds that they not won a World Series in years and in fact had not a Series game at home in time. So they were struggling light as they flew to Oakland, the Series will be resumed early evening with the A's doing only two more victories the title.

You could jump up and down I yell, I suppose," observed Andy Anderson, the manager of the National League champions. "But I'm just going to go my room and not get too art, and leave it up to my yers."

The big Red machine has been pped by their pitching. Our outing reports said their pitching was excellent, and it has excellent. "We've got to be some runs, but I'm not to panic—yet."

Anderson's team had plenty of ences to beat back Oakland fare 53,223 persons in Riverfront Stadium today. They put on base in six of the nine nings and even got the lead men on base five times. But e more their "front three"—le Rose, Joe Morgan and Bob lins—failed to stir up any uble and finished with only o singles in two days.

The A's, meanwhile, moved in out in the second inning. Sal ando and Dick Green started dng with singles and, with two wn, Hunter grounded a single

### Series Schedule

Oakland A's vs. Cincinnati Reds (National League) in best four-of-seven games.  
Tuesday—at Oakland.  
Wednesday—at Oakland.  
Thursday—at Cincinnati, if necessary.  
Saturday—at Cincinnati, if necessary.  
Sunday—at Cincinnati, if necessary.

## Tenace Paces First Victory

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 (UPI).—With Reggie Jackson on crutches in the dugout, the Oakland A's defeated the favored Cincinnati Reds, 2-1, yesterday in the opening game of the 98th World Series.

The American League champions did it on only four hits, but two of them were home runs by Gene Tenace—who made baseball history by becoming the first man to hit home runs the first two times he went to bat in the Series.

Tenace, in fact, drove in all three runs that Oakland scored off Gary Nolan. He put the A's in front by 2-0 in the second inning and by 3-2 in the fifth.

Blue A Volunteer

This made a winner of Ken Holtzman, who pitched the first five innings for Oakland, and helped— to revive the image of Vida Blue, who pitched the last two and a third in relief. Blue, the pitching sensation of baseball in 1971, had been brooding recently about bullpen duty. But he volunteered for it and was in there at the finish for the team in the yellow-and-gold pullovers.

The game was scoreless with two outs in the second inning when Tenace got his first chance. George Hendrick, playing in Jackson's spot, drew a walk on Nolan's 3-and-2 pitch and then the count on Tenace went to two balls, one strike. The next pitch was a fastball that he lined 300 feet to left field and just over the fence for two runs.

It was only the fifth time since the baseball season began last April that Tenace had cleared a fence, but it made him the ninth man in World Series history to hit a home run in his first time at bat.

However, in the bottom of the inning, the Reds shaved the lead in half. Johnny Bench led off with a single to left and Tony Perez chased him to third with a line single to center. When Denis Menke walked, they had the bases loaded and nobody out.

But they missed a great opportunity. Cesar Geronimo popped out behind shortstop Alan Connors. He hit slow chop to shortstop Bert Campaneris that scored Bench when the double play just missed connections.

Then Nolan struck out and Holtzman escaped at the cost of only one run.

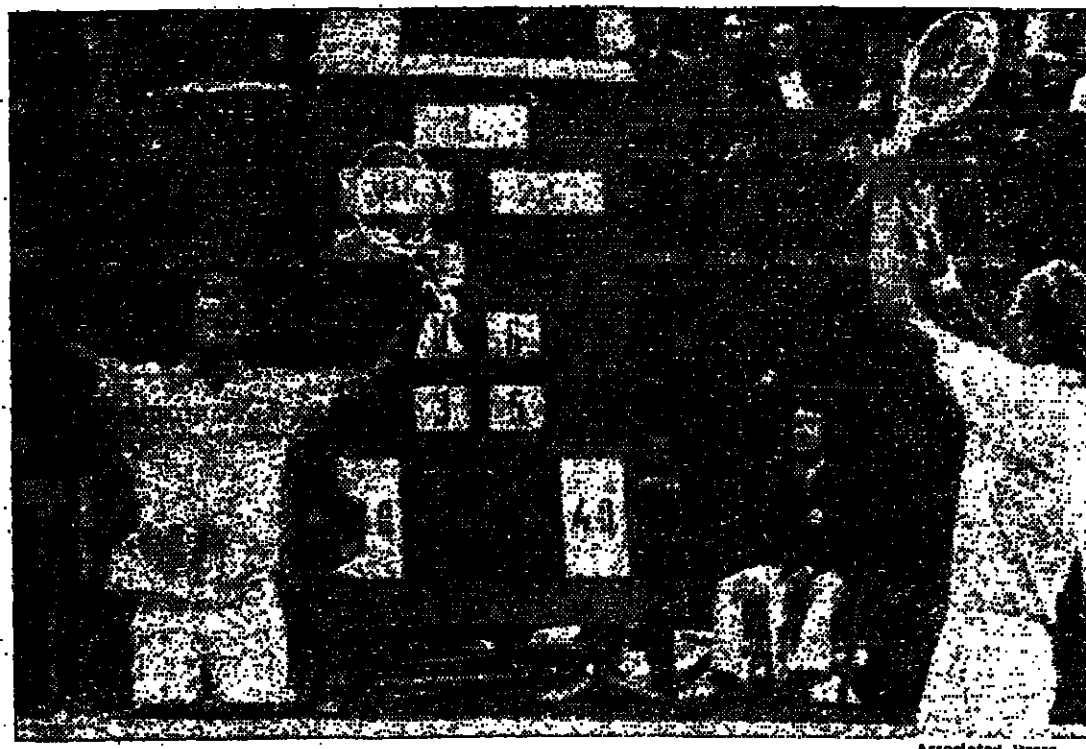
Nolan Fans Again

Two innings later, though, the Reds nudged over another run and were back in the game. They got it on a leadoff walk to Bench, another single by Perez and another force-out at second base on a grounder by Menke. But they left two runners on base when Nolan again struck out.

Now it was the top of the fifth and, with one down, it was Tenace's turn again. He went to bat just after manager Dick Williams had made his first of many round trips to the Astroturf in field, this time to protest a close play on Hendrick at first base. Williams returned to his dugout and watched Tenace lift the one-strike pitch high down the left-field line just past the foul pole for his second home run, breaking the tie and the record.

It was still only the fifth inning, and the Reds had five more turns at bat. But Holtzman knocked them off in the bottom of the fifth and then, after Bench opened the sixth with a double, the reinforcements started arriving from the bullpen.

Even then, the game was a success for Holtzman, who allowed only one single to the first three batters in the Reds' line-up—Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Bob Lins—before he reached base 782 times in the regular season.



OH JOY—Erik Van Dillen (left) and Stan Smith cheer doubles victory over Romanians.

## NFL Bears Win, 17-0, On Douglass Running

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Quarterback Bobby Douglass raced 57 yards for one touchdown and passed 41 yards to Earl Thomas for another today as the Chicago Bears picked up their first National Football League victory of the season, 17-0, over the Cleveland Browns.

Douglass picked up 157 yards rushing, with 96 coming in the second half. The Browns' only threat came when Ben Davis intercepted a Douglass pass and returned it to the Cleveland 45. After a 24-yard pass to Fair Hooker and a running play, Browns quarterback Mike Phipps raced to the Bears' eight-yard line. But a personal foul put the ball on the Bears' 26 and Phipps lost a fumble.

Steelers 24, Oilers 7

Terry Bradshaw passed for a touchdown and ran for another and rookie Franco Harris rushed for 115 yards and his first touchdown to spur Pittsburgh to a 24-7 victory over Houston. The Steelers defense, which sacked Dan Pastorini five times for a total of 40 yards, did not allow the Oilers to penetrate Pittsburgh territory until the closing minutes.

Rams 24, Eagles 3

Los Angeles stopped Philadelphia, 34-3, behind Roman Gabriel, converting three turnovers inside the Eagle 25-yard line into touchdowns.

Gabriel tossed 19 yards to John Love for a touchdown and Willie Ellison ran a yard for another after safety Jim Nefles returned an interception to the 11-yard line.

Bob Thomas bottled over from the two after defensive end Coy Bacon recovered a fumble by Eagle quarterback John Reeves and Jim Nefles capped the scoring with a six-yard sweep, after defensive end Fred Dryer picked up a fumble by Reeves' replacement, Pete Liske.

Dolphins 24, Chargers 10

Veteran Earl Morrill came in at quarterback in the first period off Bob Griese was hurt and led Miami to a 24-10 victory over San Diego.

The 38-year-old Morrill led Miami to a 37-yard field goal by Gary Yarbrough after the injury to Griese. He passed for two touchdowns, 18 yards to Howard Twilley and 19 to Paul Warfield, after San Diego tied the score 3-3 on Dennis Partee's 13-yard field goal.

Miami continued as the only undefeated and untied team in the NFL.

Jets 41, Patriots 13

Emerson Bower scored on runs of 37, 28 and 8 yards and John Higgins added a touchdown with a six-yard drive, and the two ground out 318 yards rushing as New York beat New England, 41-13.

Joe Namath, concentrating on a ground attack, threw a 27-yard touchdown pass to Rich Caster, and Bobby Howfield kicked a pair of 37-yard field goals for the other New York scores.

The Jets turned on the running game as a 30-minute-an-hour wind whipped the field. Higgins carried the ball 32 times for 168 yards and Boozier 18 times for 150. Boozier had a 51-yard run called back when Ed Bell was caught holding in the third quarter.

Redskins 23, Cardinals 3

Charley Hazzaway scored touchdowns on two short drives and Curt Knight kicked four field goals to lead Washington to a 23-3 victory over St. Louis.

Washington took advantage of two field goal misses by Jim Bakken of St. Louis, a blocked punt, a fumble recovery and an interception to build its lead.

Larry Brown, the NFL's leading rusher, ground out 110 yards in 23 carries for the Redskins, the fourth time in five games this season he has exceeded 100 yards. Sonny Jurgensen completed 13 of 18 passes for 203 yards.

Falcons 21, Saints 14

Bob Berry threw three touchdowns passes to guide Atlanta, down by two touchdowns in the

Italian Golf Taken By Wood of Britain

COMO, Italy, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A British professional, Norman Wood, won his first major international golf title today in the Italian open with a one-over-par final round of 69.

Wood finished with a total of 271 for the four rounds. Second was a British Ryder Cup player, Brian Enghett, two strokes behind.

## Tackle Leads 27-0 Victory By Oklahoma

From Wire Dispatches

DALLAS, Oct. 15.—An Oklahoma defensive tackle, Derland Moore, blocked a Texas quick kick in the third period for a crucial touchdown and ran down a Texas fumble for another score yesterday to lead the second-ranked Sooners to a 27-0 victory.

Until Moore blocked the quick kick, Oklahoma held a 3-0 lead on a 37-yard field goal by Rick Fitcher. As Alan Lowry dropped back to punt on third down from his own 15-yard line, Moore roared in untouched, Guard Lucious Selmon fell on the ball in the end zone for a touchdown.

Oklahoma's defense was superb as the Sooners became the first team to shut out Texas since 1963—a span of 100 games.

USC 42, California 14

Quarterback Mike Rae ran for two touchdowns through the California line and fullback Sam Cunningham plunged for two more as top-ranked Southern California romped over the Bears 42-14.

The Trojans, rolling to their sixth victory without defeat, took another stride toward the Rose Bowl.

Stanford 24, Washington 9

While the injured Washington quarterback, Sonny Stikulis, watched most of the game from the sidelines, Mike Boryla passed Stanford to a 24-0 victory over previously undefeated Washington.

LSU 35, Auburn 7

Quarterback Bert Jones threw three touchdowns passes to wide receiver Gerald Kelsley and ran for another to lead Louisiana State to a 35-7 victory over Auburn.

Iowa 23, Northwestern 13

Iowa stunned Northwestern on Brian Robins' 49-yard end-around and Rick Penney's 47-yard punt return to score a 23-12 upset. The Hawkeyes held a 20-0 halftime lead.

Arizona State 50, Utah 48

Arizona State, sparked by a 28-point second quarter and an offensive total of 682 yards, kept its hopes alive for another Western Athletic Conference football title by defeating Utah, 50-48.

Houston 49, San Diego 14

Houston's substitute quarterback, Terry Peel, and Robert Ford combined on a 99-yard pass play in the third quarter and D.C. Nobles threw four first-half touchdowns passes to lead the Cougars to a 49-14 victory over previously undefeated San Diego State.

Michigan 10, Michigan St. 6

Gil Chapman, a sophomore wingback, raced 88 yards down the left side on a reverse for a touchdown with less than nine minutes to play to pad a precarious 3-0 lead and give fifth-ranked Michigan a 10-6 Big Ten football victory over Michigan State.

Syracuse 20, Navy 14

Syracuse's resawakened offense struck for three touchdowns in the opening quarter today and, with Bernie Ruffin's three field goals in the second half, the Orange defeated Navy, 20-14.

Penn State 45, Army 0

John Hutzlage, Penn State's quarterback, returned to Michie Stadium, the scene of his first start and first big success in college football and led the Nittany Lions to a 45-0 victory over Army.

Cruisers 2, Oilers 2

Gerry Pinder scored two goals to give Cleveland a 3-2 victory over Alberta.

### WHA Results

Saturday's Games

Cleveland 3, Alberta 2 (Pinder 2, Hanna, Anderson, Harrison).

New York 4, Ottawa 3 (Sheehan 3, Perry, Ward, Morris, Bradley, Langham, 2, Kirt, Warr, Carleton, Smith, Clunie, Ledet).

Friday's Games

Quebec 6, Alberta 0 (Lacombe, Bergeron, Elia, Guindon, Leclerc, Tremblay, 2, Kirt, Warr, Carleton, Smith, Clunie, Ledet).

Winnipeg 4, Minnesota 3 (Bordaleau, D. Johnson, McDonald, Assumund, Speck, Connelly, McChabbe, 2, Hall, Land 2, Sutherland, Young).

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## Fifth Successive Year Smith Beats Tiriac, U.S. Wins Davis Cup

By Bernard Kirsch

BUCHAREST, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Stan Smith continued an old habit today and gave the United States its fifth straight Davis Cup.

In today's opening singles, Smith persevered over Romania's Ion Tiriac, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-0, to give the United States an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Romania in this the best-of-five-match series. It was the fifth successive Davis Cup final in which Smith scored, or helped score, the decisive point.

Later, in a meaningless match with little pressure, Ilie Nastase finally won one, beating Tom Gorman, 6-1, 6-2, 5-7, 10-8. It made the final score, 3-2.

Yesterday, both Nastase and Tiriac were on the losing side as Smith and Erik Van Dillen, a team for a year and four months, played perfectly as doubles partners and scored a 6-2, 6-0, 6-3 victory in the astounding time of an hour and 8 minutes. After the match, the U.S. captain, Dennis Ralston, a great doubles player, said that the Van Dillen-Smith exhibition "was the greatest I have seen." The Romanians agreed.

After yesterday's match on the clay Progressul court, Nastase said, "We didn't expect them to play so well. It was so easy last year. Maybe they know our game."

Last year in the cup final in Charlotte, N.C., Nastase and Tiriac, a team for more than 10 years, routed Smith and Van Dillen in three sets.

"But last year, don't forget," said the 21-year-old Van Dillen, "me and Stan had only played together for four months. When we played Nastase and Tiriac, now it's a year and four months."

What a difference that year has made for the team. Like last year though, Smith is still one of tennis's greatest competitors. He showed that in today's fifth set.

Tiriac, 33, was supposed to be easy prey for the 6-foot 4-inch American, who walloped Nastase on opening day. But Smith, after a short start, could not get going in the first set, was broken twice and lost 6-4.

Official Trouble

In the second and third sets Smith had trouble only with the linesman and the umpire who, at times, refused to cooperate with the referee, Enrique Morea of Argentina.

With the score at 1-1, Smith scored a clean ace that should have made it 2-1, but the linesman called the shot out. Smith, angry but able to control himself, served an ace to the same spot and it was called "good." Tiriac applauded the American.

With the score 2-2, Morea had the linesman removed after he made his fourth doubtful call. Later in the set, Tiriac returned a shot from near the net straight at Smith's legs. Smith did not forget that action after the match.

Smith had the third set under control although Tiriac tried to

anney him by not being ready when Smith was about to serve. At times, Smith gave a "cut it out" grin and won the third set when he broke Tiriac for the third straight time.

On that final point, Tiriac served what appeared to be a fault but the linesman did not call it—until Smith returned a winner that hit the net and had Tiriac fooled. Tiriac then hit his next serve into the net for a doublefault and Smith had the set, 6-4.

In set four, Smith showed he was bothered. The calls were getting to him, as was his in- after he failed to reach a Tiriac slice, he took a wild swing at the ball, intentionally missing it. Tiriac protested, and the crowd booed the American.

The fifth set of the 2-hour, 50-minute match lasted 20 minutes. When Smith hit a passing shot for cup point, he threw his racket high in the air, went to the net, shook hands with Tiriac and said, "I really lost a lot of respect for you."

"I Did Lose My Cool"

After the match, Smith said, "I respect Tiriac for his ability to compete—but not as a person. It's hard to be in a situation like this. I hope I'm never in it again."

"I usually never get upset. But today, I did lose my cool." But not the match.

When Nastase beat Gorman today, he made the final score the same as last year. The match had meaning for both Gorman and Nastase, if not for the Davis Cup result. Gorman lost his opening singles after he took a two-set lead over Tiriac, but he too lost his cool and the final three sets. In that encounter, he said, some of Tiriac's four-letter words—in English—were unbelievable.

Today, he wanted to "redeem himself." Nastase just wanted to show Bucharest, where he has a home, that he can win. He succeeded, but Romania lost to the United States in the Davis Cup final for the third time in four years.

## Weiskopf Wins Over Trevino In Match Play

WENIOWORTH, England Oct. 15 (UPI).—Tom Weiskopf won a surprising 4 and 3 victory over Lee Trevino yesterday in the all-American final of the \$62,500 Piccadilly world match play golf championship. Weiskopf played soundly, if not spectacularly, over the 36 holes, but that was enough against Trevino, who overcame a heavy cold to shoot 24-under-par golf in the first two rounds.

## Lemaire Leads Canadiens, 6-1, Past Rangers in NHL Action

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Jacques Lemaire scored his third and fourth goals of the season and added an assist as the Montreal Canadiens extended their early-season undefeated streak to four games by beating the New York Rangers, 6-1, in National Hockey League action yesterday.

Briggs 7, Islanders 4

Rookie Fred O'Donnell's first NHL goal in the second period snuffed a 4-4 tie and led Boston to a 7-4 victory over the New York Islanders for the Stanley Cup champions' first victory of the season.

Maple Leafs 6, Kings 4

Right wing Rick Kehoe scored two goals and Ron Ellis got the 200th of his NHL career to lead Toronto to a 6-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Penguins 5, Golden Seals 3

Lowell MacDonald scored two goals and added two assists to lead unbeaten Pittsburgh to a 5-3 victory over California.

Flames 1, Sabres 1

Atlanta capitalized on file play by goalie Phil Myre to battle unbeaten Buffalo to a 1-1 tie in the first NHL game played in the South.

### NHL Results

Saturday's Games

Chicago 4, St. Louis 2 (Bordaleau, Wilfong 2, Unger, Thomson).

Detroit 5, Philadelphia 3 (Diane 2, Rochefort, Fontaine, Libet).

Pittsburgh 5, California 3 (McDonald, Schutte, Burroughs, Lacroix, Raymond, Graves).

Toronto 6, Los Angeles 4 (Bauer, Henderson, Kehoe, Ellis, Ullman, Berry, Barkstrom, Corrigan 2).

St. Louis 4, NY Islanders 4 (Ragotzke, Marcotte, Watson, O'Donnell, Stanfield, Cashman, Harris, Westfall, Main, Cameron).

Montreal 6, NY Rangers 1 (Lemaire 2, Tardif, Latour, Savard, Rodie, Gilbert).

Buffalo 1, Atlanta 1 (Lorentz, Hicks).

Vancouver 3, Minnesota 3 (Tannabill, Talbot, Kurtenbach, Burns, Gibbs, Grant).

West

Brigham Young 21, Texas (N Paso) 14.

Colorado 34, Iowa St. 22.

Idaho St. 37, Northern Ill. 13.

Stanford 24, Washington 9.

UCLA 31, Oregon St. 7.

USC 47, California 14.

Washington St. 50, Oregon 14.

Wyoming 28, Colorado St. 9.



LIDING HARD—Denis Menke of Cincinnati upsets second baseman Dick Green of Oakland. Johnny Bench scored on the play, but the A's won the first Series game, 3-2.



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